

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Department of Labor

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

There is today throughout Canada a more widespread interest in national affairs and a keener demand for a square deal in legislation than has ever before been exhibited. The lethargy which has marked the attitude of the public mind for the past generation is being thrown off. The individual citizen has awakened to a realization of the fact that he has a duty to perform on behalf of himself and his fellow-citizens. As the public become better informed on the questions of the day they will demand more and more of their representatives in parliament. The voice of the people is the only voice that should be heard in the halls of parliament.

APRIL 26, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

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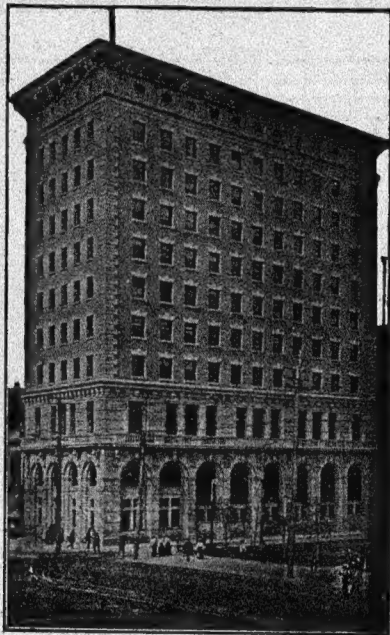
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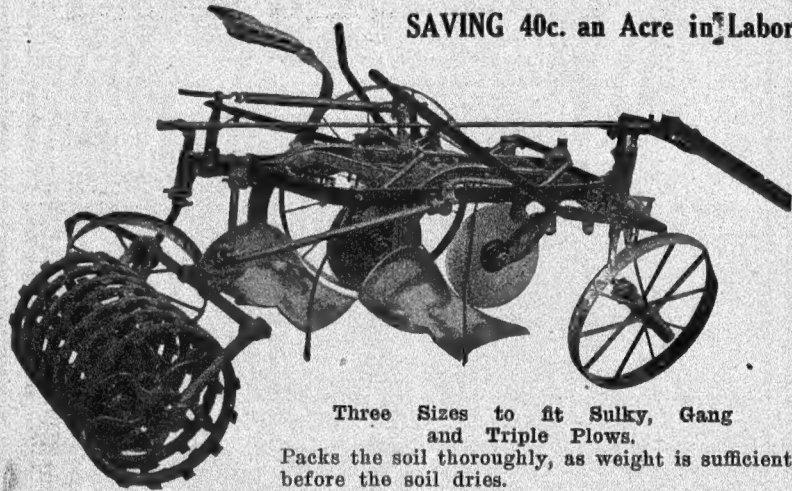
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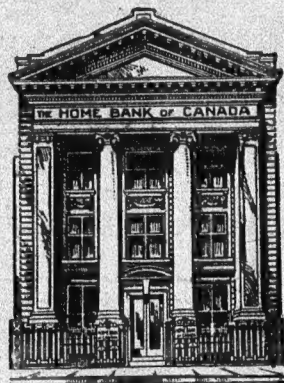
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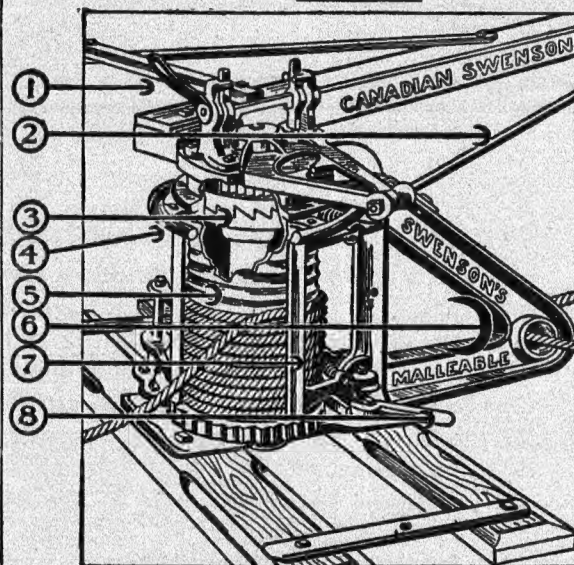
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SEEK AMENDMENT

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 22.

The reciprocity debate was kept up until 2.30 this morning, and when a vote was taken on an amendment shortly before that hour, only 30 members, including the deputy speaker, could be found around the House, the other 181 being presumably safe in their beds. The amendment was one moved by W. O. Sealey, the Liberal member for Wentworth, Ont., to withdraw fresh fruit and vegetables from the free list. Mr. Sealey and six Conservatives voted for the amendment, and twenty-two against.

Prior to Mr. Sealey's speech, which was a strong plea for the continued protection of the fruit and vegetable industry, the few members still in the House were compelled to sit up and take notice of the remarks of Dr. Chisholm, the Conservative member for East Huron. In the debate on the speech from the throne at the opening of the session, Dr. Chisholm spoke in favor of reciprocity and said that if an equalization of duties between Canada and the United States could be agreed upon he thought both political parties in Canada would agree to any reasonable agreement that might be made on that basis. As a consequence, he has been announced in the press and by speakers in the Ontario Legislature as being in favor of the present reciprocity agreement. He asserted, however, that he was opposed to this agreement. He was in favor of reciprocity, but the kind of reciprocity he wanted was the kind that Sir John A. Macdonald favored. Dr. Chisholm spoke strongly in favor of reducing the duty on agricultural implements and declared that the cost of manufacturing a binder in the Massey Harris works was only \$40.

A FALSE SPEECH

Windsor, April 22.—Opponents of reciprocity are flooding the country with a speech attributed to Champ Clark, which they have printed in red ink.

"Fellow Missourians," says the Democratic leader in this remarkable document, "our party sees in the reciprocity bill a wedge which will be driven between Eastern and Western Canada. A country divided against itself must fall and the wedge we shall drive by means of this drill will split Canada in two, and both halves will fall into the lap of the United States. In other words, gentlemen, the Democratic party mean to annex Canada by force or guile. Why? Because, gentlemen, Canada is under the tyrannous heel of a foreign country, a country that is a monarchy, and, therefore, absolutely opposed to all the tenets of Democracy. The Democratic party have come to the conclusion that Great Britain, by its monarchical system, which is extended over Canada, directly transgresses the fundamental idea of the Monroe doctrine, and we are, therefore, acting well within our rights; we are going to annex Canada."

This was "going some" even for an outspoken gentleman like Champ Clark, and Rev. W. E. Milson, of Kingsville, had some doubts. He wrote to the Democratic leader, sending him a copy of his supposed speech. The reply, just received, was prompt and to the point. "It is remarkable to me what some people will do in order to carry a point," he wrote. "I never, at any time or place, delivered a single sentence of the document which you sent me, and which I re-enclose to you, purporting to be a speech I made recently in Missouri. In the first place, I haven't set foot in Missouri since the 10th of last November. The man who attributes this speech to me is a liar, and a malicious one at that. To show you that there is no doubt about what I am talking about, I write my name on the one which you sent me and which I am sending back. I have always been in favor of reciprocity, not only with Canada, but with all the nations of the earth. I am in favor of it now. It is part and parcel of my tariff reduction scheme, and always has been. My own judgment is that it will help both Canada and the United States.

(Signed) "Champ Clark."

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The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III

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GOOD ADVICE

After the Grain Growers' movement has done so much palpable good for the farmers, it is up to them to snap their fingers at the partizan newspapers which are doing their best to break up the organization. This is the rock of prejudice on which all previous farmers' organizations have been shipwrecked. Let the Liberal and Conservative farmers put their personal politics in the background and stand by the association through thick and thin. This association, which has been powerful enough to move both provincial and federal governments to redress wrongs, has a record to be proud of. The hour of success is

the dangerous time. Stand by your guns, farmers!—Souris Plaindealer.

MAN'S LOGIC

The mathematics professor was on his favorite hobby. "Woman is not logical. She may be intuitive but she lacks man's instinctive exactness!"

"Perhaps so," conceded one woman with suspicious meekness. "Now, would you say 'seven and five is eleven' or 'seven and five are eleven'?"

The mathematician smiled his superiority. "I should say 'the sum of seven and five is eleven.'"

"But," returned the lady, "you see, it's twelve."—Miss Lucy Payne.

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Calgary Horse Show

Horse was king at the Tenth Annual Horse Show, held under the auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, at Calgary, April 18 to 21. At the same time there was in progress the Seventh Annual Fat Stock show, held under the auspices of the department of agriculture, and the Eleventh Annual Auction Sale of bulls, held under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association.

The weather was anything but favorable on Monday morning, which was gathering in day, but before noon the clouds lifted and Sunny Alberta indeed nothing short of ideal. The official program called for the formal opening of the Horse Show on Tuesday evening by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea and this was adhered to. The rink where, in lieu of a proper horse show building, the show was held was well filled. Society indeed turned out in force and the management must have been well satisfied with the reception accorded them. As usual at exhibitions in the West the crowd was a very enthusiastic one and the many exhibits received marked attention, the favorites being warmly applauded.

Nine Hundred Entries

With over nine hundred entries, the horse show resulted in one of the greatest gatherings ever seen in the West, and in fact it would be hard to find an equal for the quality displayed anywhere on the American continent. The citizens of Alberta may well be proud of this exhibition, and as it now is assured of permanent headquarters in the shape of a fine building which will be erected during the present year we may easily look forward to the show rapidly increasing in importance and value. As befitted a provincial exhibition, the exhibits were drawn from all over the province and very few sections were unrepresented.

The judges were given some very heavy work right from the start, many of the classes being exceedingly difficult to judge, but they gave general satisfaction in their work and their awards generally met with approval.

As usual, the draft classes were very heavy, as many as seventeen facing the judges in some cases, while certain sections of the lighter classes were also well filled. The result was that the judging did not come off according to program and the classes were being brought into the ring several hours late. This was especially true in the evenings for program, which should have been concluded at eleven-thirty, was not completed till nearly two o'clock. On the whole the exhibition was in advance of any previously held and the list of winners was so large that it is impossible to give the full returns here.

Clydes Predominate

Dealing with the various breeds the Clydes were, of course, predominant, and many splendid animals were on exhibition. The principal exhibitors were John A. Turner, Calgary; John Graham, Carberry; Duncan Clark, Gleichen; J. W. Hayes, Calgary; John Clark, Crowfoot; Bryce Wright, De Winton; while many breeders from all parts of the province were present with one, two or three entries. Over one hundred animals were on exhibition to represent this particular breed.

Possibly the next class in importance, and where some of the keenest rivalry was shown, was the Percheron. Here George Lane's famous horses were entered in large numbers and they met with strong competition from other notable importers and breeders, among them being John C. Drewry, Cowley; W. W. Hunter, Olds; Robert Hamilton & Sons, Simcoe, Ont., and several others. In all, this breed was represented by about fifty very choice animals, and from the remarks made at the ringside it will be a very short time until they are crowding the Clydes out of first place in point of numbers.

The Saires are not yet in prominence to any great extent, and this breed was represented by about twenty splendid animals, the majority of the entries being in the class for stallions three years old and over.

The Belgians are another class which are gaining in prominence, and seem to be

finding favor with many. Although the entries are not yet very numerous still one or two firms are looking after this breed and they will be heard from in the future. At this exhibition about ten animals were shown, belonging principally to two firms, the Belgian Horse Ranch, Pirmez Creek, and W. W. Hunter, Olds.

Suffolk Punches are another breed rapidly being pushed to the front, and where a few years ago they were practically unknown now some are on exhibition at almost every show held in the West. The principal exhibitor at Calgary was A. Jacques, of Lamerton, and the breed was represented by about a dozen entries. As was to be expected the draught horse classes were extra heavy, every class being well filled and the competition being keen in almost every instance. Needless to say the judges breathed a sigh of relief when this important class was finally judged. In all about sixty fine horses were shown in this class.

Light Horses

For style and action the light horse men put in a strong bid with many fine exhibits and the audience was not disappointed, for throughout the show these fine animals were high stepping and

The citizens of Calgary were prominent in many of these classes and the business men especially had done much to make their exhibits attractive. It was surprising indeed to see so many of the good outfits which were shown by many of the firms having headquarters in that city. In all, the Horse Show can be summed up as a huge success, and the tenth annual show will go down into history as the best yet under the auspices of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association.

Splendid Cattle Show

Although on account of the many entries the horse show was predominant, still the cattle show and sale at Victoria Park must not be forgotten. Here many splendid animals were on exhibition and sale, and truth to tell there were some very poor ones also. This is true of every year, however, although the buyers at the sale now show their discrimination in very marked style, and the number of poor or unfitted bulls on sale is therefore decreasing each year. The number of cattle shown was not so large as in previous years; possibly the scarcity of feed was responsible for many of the breeders remaining at home this year, but the judge, Duncan Anderson, one

judge stated he could notice a vast improvement over conditions at the first fat stock show. One of the great features of this part of the show was the block competition and the awards in this class were not made public as we go to press. It is always interesting to note whether the judge's decision when the animal was alive will be sustained by the butcher on the greatest of all tests, the block.

Sheep and Swine

The fat sheep and swine classes brought out about the usual number of entries and the same exhibitors as in previous years. It is surprising that greater interest is not taken in this part of the show, and possibly as the time for the next show comes round it will be found that more people will realize the value and importance of a fat stock show and will prepare part of their stock for the competition.

Auction Sale

The next part of the show was the auction sale. A fair sized crowd faced the auctioneer in the judging pavilion, and the animals were run through in the usual expeditious manner. For the first time in the history of the show, Mr. Markle, Indian Agent, was not in attendance, and possibly for this reason bidding was not so brisk as usual, the result being a falling off in prices. This year the buyers were very cautious and the bidding was never very brisk, although in a few instances when good animals from well known herds were in the ring. Auctioneer Paisley was able to stir up a little enthusiasm. The buyers demanded quality throughout, and as soon as a poorly fitted animal appeared in the ring there was a noticeable falling off in the bidding, and in several instances the auctioneer had a hard job getting the bid past the low reserve price fixed by the association. The top price of the sale was \$185, secured by Mr. Wm. Sharp, of Lacombe, for his champion bull, Jasper. Mr. Sharp also secured the best average of the sale, his five bulls bringing him an average of \$163 each.

Twenty-three Herefords were offered for sale and twenty-two were sold, the highest price being for the two-year-old owned by S. M. Mace, Pesisko, which realised \$145. The average price for those sold was a trifle over \$87 each.

Nine Aberdeen-Angus bulls faced the auctioneer and all were sold, the average being about \$109 each. The highest price for this breed was realized by the two-year-old owned by W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail, which brought \$140.

One Galloway bull was sold, the price realized being \$95.

Fifty-one Shorthorns were brought into the ring and 49 found purchasers, the highest price realized being that above mentioned. The average price for the number sold was about \$102.30.

The sale of dairy bulls was not a success, the buyers having seemingly got tired. Only one Holstein was offered and he failed to find a purchaser. Four Ayrshires were offered and sold, the average price being \$53.75, which will not be very great encouragement for the dairy men to patronize this sale in the future. It almost seems as if the buyers have got into the habit of attending this sale for beef cattle, and that they do not want to have anything to do with dairy stock at the same time. On the whole, the bull sale can be said to have been very successful, and while some of the breeders may possibly have gone home disgruntled and sore at the small prices received others who had the fitted animal got good attention from the bidders.

Horse Breeders Meet

Held in conjunction with the shows was the annual meeting of the various Breeders' Associations, which are held at various times during the week.

The Horse Breeders' Association was called to order by the president, Mr. George Lane, and possibly the feature of this meeting was his address in which he recited experiences he had had in investigating the question as to whether the horse is being supplanted to any great extent by the motor. He stated he had come to the conclusion that the horse is not only not being crowded out, but that on the contrary the introduction of

Continued on Page 32

OFFICERS FOR 1911-12

President, George Lane, Calgary, re-elected; first vice-president, C. J. Robert, Edmonton; second vice-president, Dr. Hargraves, Medicine Hat.

Breed Directors:—Clydes, J. A. Turner, Calgary; Shires, G. Hoadley, Okotoks; Percherons, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde; Thoroughbreds, O. A. Critchley, Cochrane; Coach breeds, G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Standard bred, I. G. Ruttle, Calgary; Hackneys, W. Moodie, De Winton; Ponies, O. E. Brown, Calgary; Suffolk Punch, Geo. Jacques, Lamerton; Belgians, Baron G. Roaldes, Pirmez Creek; Heavy Draft, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Cartage horses, F. Johnson, Calgary; Roadsters, Geo. T. Haag, Calgary; Carriage horses, C. Riddock, Calgary; Agricultural horses, H. Bannister, Davisburg; Delivery horses, N. J. Christie, Calgary; Saddle horses, Count de Roaldes, Kew; Shetland Ponies, D. Thorburn, Davisburg. General directors, D. Clark, Gleichen; Colonel J. Walker, Calgary; P. D. McDonald, Cochrane; T. McMillan, Okotoks; F. N. Bedingfield, Pekisko.

Auditor.—F. R. Exham, Calgary.

Cattle Breeders

Hon. president, J. A. Turner, Calgary; president, J. L. Walters, Clive; first vice-president, W. Sharpe, Lacombe; second vice-president, Bryce Wright, De Winton.

Breed directors.—Shorthorns, A. F. McGill, Lacombe; Hereford, P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake; Aberdeen Angus, L. Hutchinson, Duhamel; Galloway, W. E. Tees; Holsteins, T. Laycock, Calgary; Ayrshire, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer; Jerseys, C. A. J. Sharman, Red Deer. General directors, T. Baird, Red Willow; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail; W. P. Williams, Fort Saskatchewan; W. J. Elliott, Strathmore.

Auditor.—F. R. Exham, Calgary.

showing off generally in a way to please the most fastidious. Anyone that took in the show and went away disappointed must have been hard indeed to satisfy.

As to what was the most popular breed it is hard to say, possibly the Thoroughbreds came in for as much attention as any, and nearly fifty of this breed faced the judges in the various classes, some of the larger exhibitors being, Walter Spore, Jr., Edmonton; G. K. Allen, Edmonton, and W. A. Mackenzie, Calgary, while the Canadian Bureau of Breeding also a nice horse on exhibition.

The Standard-breds made a nice exhibition, and as the bulk of the classes called for the exhibits to be shown in harness to an appropriate rig they made a splendid showing. About fifty entries were made to represent this breed also, Wm. Parslow, Calgary; Jas. Faris, Trenville and G. T. Haag, Colgary, being large exhibitors.

The Hackneys were, of course, prominent, and their high stepping evoked many rounds of applause. Unfortunately the number on exhibition was not so large as some of the other classes, but twenty-seven entered were good and are worthy of all praise. Possibly the largest entry list was that of J. C. Robert, of Edmonton, while J. J. Richards, of Red Deer, also had some very fine animals on exhibition. The Coach breeds were represented by a few good animals and are a class which will possibly grow in the future.

So much for the purebreds; but besides these there were many more classes where registration conditions were not required, and here the judges were indeed busy. In some instances over twenty exhibits lined up for decision, while from ten to twenty were no uncommon number.

of the best known and most popular in Western Canada, stated that those shown were good and were representative of the breeds.

In the Shorthorns the principle exhibitors were Wm. Sharp, Lacombe; J. L. Walters, Clive; J. Sharp, Lacombe, and A. F. McGill, Clive. Fifty-five entries were made in this class.

In Herefords thirty-three were entered, and it was possibly in this class where the extremes were shown, some being exceedingly well-fitted and others being, well—not. Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, was the principle exhibitor and had some fine animals.

The Aberdeen-Angus are slowly gaining in favor and nine fine animals were on exhibition. All the breeders in this class had recognized the importance of fitting, with the result that although the number was small the competition was keen. Other classes represented by small exhibits were Galloways, Ayrshires and Holsteins, and some very choice animals were shown.

Fat Stock

The third section of the fair was the fat stock show, and unfortunately it was in this section where the greatest falling off was apparent. No doubt the reason was the one previously referred to, shortage of feed, and this has kept many from preparing the animals for exhibition. The competition in the different classes was very keen, however, and this was especially true in the carload lots, no less than five carloads being on exhibition. Possibly on the whole none of the exhibits showed the fineness and finish of previous years, although there were a greater evenness among the exhibits, and the

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 26th, 1911

THE ANTI-RECIPROCITY PROMOTERS

The capitalistic class in Canada is taking advantage of the protective tariff to form mergers, not to reduce the cost of production for the benefit of the consumer, not in order to pay higher wages to their workmen, but chiefly for the purpose of enhancing prices and of watering stock at the expense of the consumer. These people, and they are but a small handful in the Eastern cities, are spending vast sums of money and a great deal of energy in denouncing the reciprocity agreement with United States. They are paying double the ordinary advertising rates to have articles from the Canadian Century, of Montreal, published as news articles in the country weekly papers throughout Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. These articles are ingeniously written with the aim to convince the farmers that reciprocity will injure them. But none of these articles would be published unless paid for. It will cost the capitalists half a million dollars to carry on this campaign of "education" in Eastern rural Canada.

DOES ANY FARMER IN CANADA THINK THAT THESE BIG INTERESTS ARE SPENDING ALL THIS MONEY BECAUSE OF THEIR INTENSE LOVE FOR THE FARMERS? Then if these big capitalistic patriots are not animated by love for their fellowmen, what object have they in view? Free trade in natural products cannot possibly affect the Special Privileged classes who are amassing wealth at the expense of the consumer under the shelter of protection. The reciprocity agreement is a business proposition seriously affecting practically no other class outside the farmers. Then why this terror on the part of the Special Privileged ones? The reason is abundantly clear. They realize that free trade in natural products will encourage the demand for freer trade and tariff reduction to a revenue basis generally. **THE RATIFICATION OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT WILL MEAN THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE CAPTURED ONE OF THE MINOR OUTWORKS LEADING TO THE CITADEL OF PROTECTION. IT WILL MEAN THAT IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGE THAT THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH HAS BEEN WON BY THE PEOPLE. IT WILL MEAN THAT THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE WILL VERY SOON BRING THAT INIQUITOUS STRUCTURE KNOWN AS PROTECTION TUMBLING ABOUT THE HEADS OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE.** The reciprocity agreement is the handwriting on the wall for that handful of interests that have preyed upon the people of Canada for the last generation. This is the reason why they are willing to spend such an enormous sum of money to "educate" the people against reciprocity. The campaign they are carrying on is similar to the "Observer" campaign carried on a year ago by the elevator interests in Winnipeg for the purpose of injuring the Grain Growers' Grain Company. They have not published their articles in the rural papers of Western Canada, so far as we have seen. We do not believe that the proprietors of the newspapers in the small towns of the Prairie Provinces would publish such articles for pay. This band of capitalists have dictated for years where the people of Canada shall purchase the necessities of life and how much they shall pay for them. They now have the audacity to say where the farmers of Canada shall sell their produce. Are the farmers of Canada possessed of such a moral fibre as

will permit domination by a handful of greedy capitalists who have amassed their wealth from the pockets of the people, and who are determined that they will continue so profitable a pursuit?

RESULTS ARE COMING

The appeal to our readers to assist us in building up a big circulation for The Guide is resulting in great success. We felt that this would be the case because only those who read The Guide closely can appreciate the work it is doing. Some of our readers may at times not agree with the editorial opinions expressed, but they give us credit for sincerity in the attitude we take. No other journal gives the news of the various associations; no other journal publishes the number of authoritative and valuable news articles on the great economic, social and political questions that are agitating the public mind of Canada and the world. Whether a man be a Conservative, Liberal, Independent, Socialist or anything else, he will find valuable information in every issue of The Guide, and can form his own opinions thereon. Here is a sample of the many letters we are receiving:

"I herewith send you three new subscriptions for your paper at 50c each till January 1, 1912. I have been a constant reader of The Guide for about six months. It is the best and most useful paper I ever read, and I would not be without it if it cost \$5 per year. I hope that every farmer in Canada will become a subscriber.

"R. GILBERT."

Wawota, Sask., April 13, 1911.

It is from such friends that the support must come to make The Guide a great journal. We should have 10,000 new subscribers before October 1. That is a big order, but not if our friends will help us as they are doing. Circulation will bring the advertising revenue, which is already growing well. If we get a surplus revenue it will be used in improving the service to our readers and not in dividends. During the past twenty-four days our friends have secured for us 563 new subscribers. Our special offer of 50 cents till January 1, 1912, is still open. Will everybody take a hand?

MR. MEIGHEN AT PORTAGE

On the evening of April 21 Arthur Meighen, M.P., delivered an able anti-reciprocity address at Portage la Prairie. As the arguments he presented were not new we will not devote space to them, having dealt with practically every one of them in detail previously. We wish to agree with him most heartily upon his references to the duty upon agricultural implements. In speaking of the reduction of this duty made by the agreement, Mr. Meighen said:

"I think in that line it (the argument) might have gone much farther. From the information I could gather I believe that they could have gone much farther down on farm implements without losing a single industry to Canada."

Every available fact bears out Mr. Meighen's statements that the agricultural implement industry of Canada does not need the protection it now has. In regard to the reduction of the duty on cement Mr. Meighen says:

"We have a big cement merger and there are millions of dollars of water in it. It controls that industry. While even under those conditions I would not do anything to drive the industry out of Canada, still I believe that we could have gone down and taught a lesson that the consumers of Canada are not to be taxed to pay dividends on watered stock. It seems to me there is nothing in the world to

hinder the government if it goes resolutely about it to control this capitalization. There is nothing to hinder it supervising the capitalization of our companies and seeing that there is a minimum of stock, and by a thorough system of probing they can shake out water from a great many that now contain such a great proportion of it. I for one, unless I change mightily from my opinion today, will never vote for a protection to pay dividends on watered stock."

Here again we believe that Mr. Meighen is working along the right line. It is not the desire of any advocate of tariff reduction or reciprocity, so far as we know, to drive any legitimate industry out of Canada. In regard to the Hudson's Bay Road Mr. Meighen said:

"Let us build the Hudson's Bay road and operate it as a government line, and thus procure cheapness in our export traffic. Let us do this, I say, even though we have to run it at a loss. Canada would not and Canada will not grudge this to the Canadian West. Let us establish it on a basis that will be permanent and profitable for the farmers of this country, even though in this case it will be for a time a loss to the national treasury. In the end it will work out to the advantage not only of the West, but to Canada."

This is the policy advocated by the Western farmers. They do not believe that it will be necessary to operate the Hudson's Bay road at a loss. It will require a very firm stand on the part of the Western people even yet to secure government operation of the Hudson's Bay road. The government has decided to build the road, but has not yet decided to operate it. If it is not operated by and for the people it will lose the greater part of the benefit for which it is advocated. Mr. Meighen says that the reason the reciprocity agreement was secured was:

"Because—in a room in the Russell House at Ottawa, a number of men, respectable men, formulated a lot of demands on the government, put those demands before a meeting of delegates in the Russell theatre there, and without one breath of discussion passed the demands, and about one-tenth of one per cent. included this reciprocity pact."

This is partly incorrect and decidedly so in its inference. The Dominion Grange at their annual meeting, and the Western Grain Growers' Associations have expressed themselves upon the tariff frequently. The demands upon the government were formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and were then brought before the eight hundred delegates in the Grand Opera house at Ottawa on December 15 last. Mr. Meighen says that the delegates passed these demands "without a breath of discussion." There was a great deal of discussion upon these demands, lasting from ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock at night. On the tariff demands in particular several very able addresses were delivered, and then the meeting was thrown open and the chairman not only requested but pressed for expressions of opinion in opposition to the resolutions, but not one delegate was opposed. These demands upon the government were absolutely unanimously endorsed by the eight hundred delegates present. It is difficult to understand how the farmers of Canada can oppose reciprocity and thus claim protection for their own industry while at the same time they are advocating the removal of the protection from other industries.

Mr. E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has challenged Col. Sam Hughes to an open debate with him on the reciprocity question on any platform in Peterboro. That was over a month ago, but the doughty Colonel has not been heard from.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE WEST

The "Public" of Chicago, in its review of Edward Porritt's "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," makes a statement of much significance to the Grain Growers of the West at this juncture in the movement for reciprocity and a lower tariff. "The reader," remarks the "Public," "can see that these Canadian insurgents may perform a real service to themselves and their country, and, by influence and example, to other countries, by being stout and faithful in their revolt against what Mr. Porritt calls the New Feudalism." The movement that began when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in these provinces in July and August last year and was continued by the remarkable demonstration at Ottawa of December 16 has attracted more attention in the United States and in England than any popular political movement in the Dominion of Canada since Confederation. London newspapers have sent their correspondents out here to make the movement understood in England; and much sympathetic attention has been bestowed on it by British newspapers and British parliamentarians and publicists. Great expectations have been formed in connection with it by the progressive democracy of England; and the remarks we have quoted from the "Public" are proof that the progressive democracy of the United States is interested and hopeful. No popular political movement in Canada ever had such world-wide attention or was accorded so much popular sympathy in other lands. All this carries with it a great responsibility for every man and woman who has so far been associated with this political uprising in the West. It must be made to succeed for the sake of the West and for the sake of the Dominion, and also to justify the hopes and expectations that the movement has aroused in the democracy of England and of the United States.

RE MR. STAPLES' LETTER

We have received the following letter from Mr. John Robertson, Bradwell, Sask.:

"In your issue of the 12th inst. you apologize to your readers for publishing Mr. Staples' letter to your good self. Now, sir, I feel sure that a number of your readers do not consider an apology was necessary in this instance. In fact, I think you are to be congratulated in giving some farmers a chance of seeing the other side of the question and of thinking for themselves. I for one agree with what Mr. Staples says regarding the reciprocity pact, and I think you will find that there is a growing feeling in the West against this reciprocity agreement, notwithstanding the support it has from The Guide."

Anyone who read our statement regarding Mr. Staples' letter will at once see that we apologized only on account of the space it took and the abuse it contained. We are not only willing but glad to publish the very best possible arguments for and against reciprocity. We desire to give our readers the fullest possible information on the agreement.

A STUDY IN CONSISTENCY

On December 15, 1910, the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association passed the following resolution and has asked the Boards of Trade in Canada to endorse it:

"Whereas the railway act gives the board of railway commissioners power to disallow any tariff or any portion thereof which it considers unjust or unreasonable or contrary to any of the provisions of the act, and to prescribe in lieu thereof other tolls in lieu of the tolls so disallowed, only after the tariff complained of has actually come into effect;

"And whereas the act provides no satisfactory method of avoiding the burden of an increased tariff until proved by actual experience that it is unreasonable, the burden of such proof being upon the public;

"And whereas, as no carrier is compelled to lower a tariff without a hearing, the public

should not be compelled to suffer an increased burden without the same opportunity to be heard; be it resolved that the hon. the minister of railways and canals be asked to amend the railway act so as to give authority to the board of railway commissioners, either upon complaint or upon its own motion, to suspend the operation of any tariff or regulation for a sufficient time to permit of a full hearing as would be proper in the proceeding initiated after the tariff became effective, the burden of the proof to be on the carrier to show that the increased tariff or regulation is just or reasonable."

The Winnipeg Board of Trade approved of the above resolution unanimously on April 18. We offer no criticism to such an action on the part of the Manufacturers' Association. The point, however, to which we wish to call attention is that the Manufacturers' Association refuse to give any "just or reasonable" explanation for their demand for a protective customs tariff. Taking them upon their own ground as set forth in the above resolution, there should be absolutely no protection afforded to any industry unless that industry can publicly show "just and reasonable" cause for protection. Yet never has there been such information given publicly. Nor should the manufacturers put up such a wail of sorrow as they do when the farmers demand that protection be eliminated. Let the manufacturers be consistent and they will be liable to receive more consideration. Let them give public proof that they need protection. The people are waiting for that proof.

PLUNDERBUND

A Saskatchewan subscriber sends us an editorial clipping from the Toronto News, saying that it meets his views. The point of the article is that if the manufacturers are selfish in demanding protection, then the farmers are selfish in demanding reciprocity. The following is an extract from the article:

"Curiously enough we learn that the Western farmers and all other farmers who favor freer trade are not selfish. They are patriots. If a farmer thinks that the goods that he buys are too dear, he advocates a reduction of duties. He does not think of the industrial activities of the country nor of the men depending upon them for a livelihood. He wants a cheaper shirt or a cheaper hat. He wants a wider market for his products. He wants high prices for wheat and hogs and cattle. The farmer does not employ many men. He pays for unskilled labor, but if he wants lower duties he is a patriot. He is not thinking of his own petty affairs. His whole passion is for the interest of the country as a whole."

This should be read in connection with another expression of opinion recently given in the same journal as follows:

"A preference of several cents a bushel in the British market which is now in sight, but for the unfortunate Washington agreement, would place the Canadian farmer in such an enviable position that the influx of immigration would be enormously increased. Farmers would swarm into the West in millions, the land would be swiftly brought under cultivation and its rising value would be rapidly accelerated."

Thus, The News, which is the most persistent of the anti-reciprocity journals in Canada, and which is particularly strong in its claims of loyalty to the British Empire, advocates a new policy of plunder for the Canadian farmers. The News says the farmers should not advocate tariff reduction in Canada, because it will lessen the manufacturers' gift from the people, but that the Canadian farmers should have a preference in the British market by which they will get a few cents per bushel more for their wheat at the expense of the British working man. Of course the preference is not in sight, but the argument is none the less remarkable. The Canadian farmers, according to The News, should submit to be plundered by the Canadian manufacturers and in turn should subscribe to a contract to plunder the British working men.

RECIPROCITY AT WASHINGTON

The House of Representatives at Washington passed the Canadian reciprocity agreement on April 21 by a vote of 265 for and 89 against. There were no amendments made to the agreement, but according to despatches there was a section added to it which authorized and requested President Taft to make further efforts to secure even freer trade relations with Canada in the form of additional reciprocal arrangements. Thus when the American Senate has ratified the agreement Canada will be able to lower her tariff and receive reciprocal reductions in the American tariff at the same time. It is evident that the feeling of the people in the United States is as decidedly against protection as it is in Canada. These two Anglo-Saxon peoples are tired of having a stone wall between them which benefits only a few Special Privileged classes in each country. The debate in the House of Representatives lasted but six days, which is a good example for the Canadian House of Commons.

We have been informed by a member of the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly that our statement in regard to the increase in the sessional indemnity at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature was incorrect. We stated that the Saskatchewan sessional indemnity was raised from \$1,000 to \$1,100, whereas it was raised to \$1,500. We regret the error made and are glad to make this correction. We also apologize to every member of the Saskatchewan legislature for under-estimating the value which they place upon their own services. The Saskatchewan legislators evidently resent the imputation that when the provincial treasury was opened that they could not grab as big a handful as could the members of the Manitoba legislature. If this matter becomes a rivalry between the two legislatures, we tremble for the effect upon the treasuries.

The steel industry is still insisting upon a renewal of its bounties. The little item of \$17,000,000 is not enough for this "infant" industry. The Liberal members at Ottawa have left the matter in the hands of the government. It seems that the bounty is demanded to save the life of the local Liberal government in Nova Scotia, and not chiefly because it is needed to keep the steel industry alive. The Liberal government has been in power in Nova Scotia for more than thirty years. Surely it cannot claim to be an "infant." If the bounties are renewed it will be in direct opposition to the wishes of almost the entire people of Canada. The government will do well to heed this fact.

Every member of the House of Commons has already decided which way he will vote on the reciprocity agreement, and the people of Canada have expressed their views after being in full possession of the facts. It does not seem reasonable that public money should be wasted by further discussion. No good can come of prolonging the debate. When the House prorogues the members can take all the time they wish at their own expense to "educate" their constituents for or against reciprocity. A gladiatorial contest in the House of Commons to be decided by lung power does not appeal to Canadians.

Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., calls the Grain Growers "organized agitators" and "poor farmers." Evidently he thinks that the Western farmers have no right to express their opinions and to demand what they believe to be their rights.

The Dominion government has definitely announced that there will be no election until after the redistribution of seats following the census. This will give the West a considerable gain in representation which is due this part of Canada.

New Zealand's Ideals

BY HON. DR. FINLAY

NOTE:—A few days ago Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, and Dr. Finlay, minister of justice in his cabinet, passed through Canada on their way to the Imperial conference and Coronation. They were accompanied across Canada by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, editor of The Globe, who discussed matters in the southern Dominion with Dr. Finlay and wrote the following interview with him. New Zealand is often quoted as an example for Canada, and Dr. Finlay's statements will be found intensely interesting.—Editor.

"All our efforts in New Zealand, both in legislation and in administration, are directed, conscientiously directed, along definite lines to a clearly recognized ideal. The ideal we keep in view is a democratic state in which the average citizen is offered the freest possible access to all the opportunities of life, and is encouraged to take advantage of those opportunities in the interest of the state. If you disregard that organizing idea you will miss the real significance of what is happening in New Zealand."

It was the Hon. Dr. Finlay who spoke those concise and pregnant words. He is the minister of justice in the government of New Zealand, and, with the prime minister, Sir Joseph Ward, is now in Canada en route for the conference of the colonial premiers in London.

A Progressive Statesman

Dr. Finlay is a distinguished graduate of the University of New Zealand, a doctor of laws of Cambridge University, a profound student of political science, a lawyer of the highest standing, the attorney-general of his country and a progressive statesman whose presence would give strength to any government under the flag.

The Government Leads

"The policy of our government," he went on, "is not to delay legislation until unrest here and clamor there or the pressure of half-instructed public opinion yonder crowds us into action. Our plan is to lead. There came a time when it was plain that New Zealand was face to face with a crisis. Things could not go on as they had been going without revolt and reaction. The ideal was conceived of what kind of state New Zealand ought to be, and it has been the aim of our politics to work steadily and determinedly towards that ideal."

"No, it is not numbers or material wealth. In geographical area our country, you would think, might be lost in your Lake Superior. In population the United States would laugh at us, as China might laugh at the rest of the world. But in the real things of life and in the highest achievements of government New Zealand today is not afraid of comparison with any other country. We have 66,000,000 acres and one million people, and our purpose is to make each of those acres yield the utmost of good for the people and to secure to each of those people the freest possible access to all the opportunities which life in New Zealand affords."

What "Opportunity" Means

He said all this and much more with such exactness of statement and such sincerity of conviction that it was plain he was neither a theorizer in political economics nor a novice in the work of government. "Access to opportunity" was to him far more than a text-book phrase. It meant access to the land as the source of wealth; access to education, both free and efficient, as essential to the right use of opportunity; access to wholesome conditions of labor and just rewards; access to justice, such as gives the poorest seamstress as fair a chance before the court as the wealthiest corporation; access to capital at moderate rates of interest and easy terms of payment; access to all the conveniences provided by railways, telegraphs, telephones and other public services, at the minimum of cost to the state, and access to insurance against accidents and invalidism and a pension for old age. To secure access to all such opportunities, not for the privileged few, but for all the people of New Zealand, is what Dr. Finlay regards as the chief duty of the government of his country.

Towards the Mark

"No, we have not already attained,"

he went on, "neither are we already perfect, but we press on towards the mark. There are mistakes and failures, but the plain facts abundantly justify the policy. Both the material progress of our people and their moral character give the lie to all that ignorant or interested outcry about Socialism which you may have heard even in Canada. We repudiate and combat those forms of Socialism, defined and maintained elsewhere, under which class privileges grow up and by which the few are enriched at the expense of the many. But we have no fear of government ownership or operation of those public services which can be managed more satisfactorily by the community than by private individuals."

Solving the Land Problem

Dr. Finlay then told of the solving of the vexed land question in New Zealand. With only a limited area, and with private estates of 200,000 acres devoted to sheep-raising and supporting only a few shepherds, a situation

turn to the old plan is never suggested.

"So, too, with education. With universal suffrage, women as well as men voting in all elections, we require trained intelligence in our citizenship. Therefore all our schools, from the primary grade to the university, are practically free. A college education is the privilege of the common man. Many of our policemen hold college diplomas, and not a few of them solicitors' certificates. At first the effect was to incline young men away from the land, but that day is past. Make college education general and you create no special class."

"Yes, our teachers are fairly well paid, better on the average than teachers in Canada, but our great advantage is in a very generous pension—two-thirds of the regular salary—granted on retiring either from disability or old age. Education costs New Zealand a very large sum, but without it democracy is doomed."

"Our working classes are better dealt

kind. The Eugenic Society of Southern New Zealand is an organization which is preparing the way for effective legislation that will make it a crime for syphilitic or similarly diseased persons knowingly to communicate or transmit their taint."

"There is nothing else for it," said Dr. Finlay. "The people must be protected against disease and social poison or they will decay. The citizenship of a democracy must be intelligent, self-controlled and unpolluted or self-government will degenerate into despotism or anarchy."

Immigration Laws

"The same holds true as regards immigration," he went on. "Our original population was good, the best Britain had to give. It is still more than ninety-eight per cent. of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic stock. If our institutions of government and life are to be maintained, all diseased and ignorant and incompatible elements must be forbidden entrance. They are all rigidly excluded. So are aliens of all sorts who cannot pass the tests of inspection not only as to physical and mental fitness and financial competence, but also as to education. By those tests all Orientals, Hindus as well as Chinese and Japanese, who cannot pass the educational test are excluded. If they come to us they have the right under our suffrage to share in the responsibilities of government. If educated intelligence and all the other requirements are necessary in our own people it cannot be urged that in aliens and foreigners they are of less importance. We are not unjust to fellow-subjects from India if we require from them what we require from our own children."

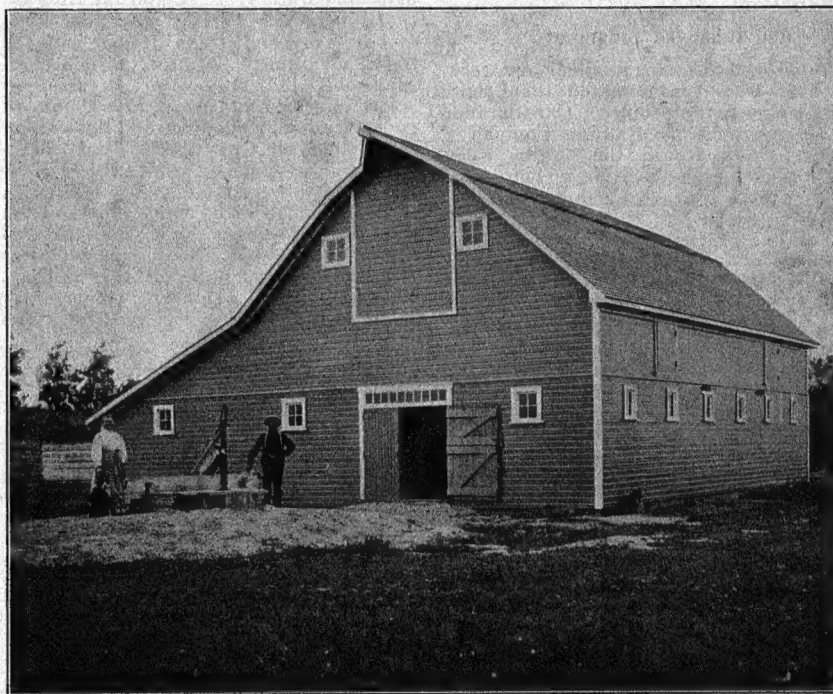
"Of course this policy makes our immigration returns look small. What New Zealand needs is not the largest number of people, but the best brand."

Woman's Suffrage

Talking about woman's suffrage, Dr. Finlay was unreserved in his commendation of its effect on the politics and life of New Zealand. "The women take quite as much interest in public affairs as the men, and they go to the polls quite as freely. More than eighty per cent. of the electors vote in any ordinary election, even when temperance or other social or moral questions in which women are specially interested are not an issue. The votes of the women certainly have made advanced temperance legislation possible and effective. Great areas of New Zealand are now dry, and in a very few years national prohibition, forbidding the manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic stimulants anywhere in our Dominion, will be enacted. Thousands of men stand for absolute prohibition who have not been total abstainers, but who have come to see that the use of alcohol is a hurt to the individual and a menace to the state."

"The general effect of woman's suffrage has been the toning up of our politics. What would most surprise and interest you in New Zealand is the strength and activity of the social conscience. That phrase is often a vague thing, but with us the social conscience is a real power making for righteousness in politics and in all departments of our organized activities. It is indeed the compelling force in our effort to make New Zealand a true democracy in which the ordinary man has a man's chance."

And the man who talked on in this way is no shallow thinker or irresponsible theorist. Barely have I met one who sees the essential things so steadily or who knows so accurately the history and the issues of self-government. With leaders like Sir Joseph Ward and Dr. Finlay it is no wonder that New Zealand points to a truer type of democracy and leads the way. J.A.M.



Barn owned by W. E. Simpson, Oak River, Man.

grew up akin to that in Britain. The government "reclaimed" much of that land, leased it to small farmers, loaned capital on it, provided needed facilities and conveniences, and in the end disproved every argument of the obstructionists by showing widespread prosperity and trebled land values. One-sixth of all New Zealand is now held by the crown, and will not be sold, but only leased in small holdings at reasonable rentals, and revalued every sixty-six years.

"Absolutely and in every particular our land policy has been justified," said Dr. Finlay, and he did not refuse the refrain of the campaign song of British Radicals, "God made the land for the people."

Transportation

So, too, with their railway problem. All the transportation services are owned and operated by the state. "In every respect it has proved a success," he said. "The roads are not run to make money. In any section where profits begin to pile up the rates are reduced. We would rather make a loss than a profit, for the service is the people's. There are many things the state can do for the people by owning and operating the railways. Our system is managed by a commissioner, who is not interfered with by politicians or in the special interest of any class. Re-

with, alike in wages, in hours, and in conditions of service, than elsewhere known to me. A weekly half-holiday in every shop and factory and store was resisted at first, but it has proved itself a boon to both employers and employees. It is universal, and so firmly fixed is it in our business ideas that even were the law repealed the practice would continue."

After much more illustration and illumination of the New Zealand idea of "access to opportunity" for the average citizen, our talk turned to the problem of crime and unfitness.

"Vengeance is wholly eliminated from our administration of the law," said the minister of justice. "Men are punished, but the constant objective is their reclamation and restoration to social usefulness." Hence discretionary powers granted to the courts, and the shops and farms and schools attached to prisons and reformatories. Dr. Finlay's instances of the benefits of reform methods from personal knowledge, both as a practising lawyer and as minister of justice, were rarely instructive and encouraging. So, too, was his exposition of New Zealand's experience in making it a criminal offence for mental defectives or persons tainted with hereditary disease to marry. No feeble-minded woman is allowed to be exposed to the risk of reproducing her

A Kingly Donation

By ROBERT L. SCOTT

NOTE:—The history of the Canadian Pacific Railway is one of vital interest to every Canadian citizen. The people created the company and have given outright to them more than the value of the entire property. There is no regulation of rates and but little control of any kind over the vast corporation. The railway companies by their greed are hastening forward the day when the people will demand the roads which they have paid for be operated for them and the profits paid into the public treasury—Editor.

A friend of mine recently in discussing reciprocity said he thought it a calamity to give the Americans access to Canadian markets. "Think," he said, "of the ruin of our Eastern manufacturers."

"But," I replied, "think of the burden of the workers, think of the high prices! Does it pay, or is it righteous to build up industries for the benefit of a few of us at the expense of all of us? Is it a just law which takes from one and gives unto another?"

"Yes! Yes!" my friend replied impatiently, "there may be something in what you say, the consumers of the West may have to pay more for what they buy owing to the protective tariff, but you must remember the East built up the West; it gave the West the Canadian Pacific Railway. Reciprocity will turn the traffic southward and ruin the Canadian Pacific. Our policy all along has been to divert trade east and west. If you do away with the tariff it will flow north and south in its natural channels."

To this I did not reply. I did not have patience. I remained in silent meditation. Doubtless my friend thought he had disposed of my contention. I had never a word to say, he had silenced me—at least one would so assume from his attitude of self-satisfied complacency. Now I ask who—knowing the facts—would reply? or who—being capable of drawing an intelligent deduction—would deign to reply? And yet, this is just the sort of nonsense served up to us every day; The surprising fact is that it does seem to influence. Some innocents are always awaiting the slaughter.

Improving Nature

Let us examine the contention! In the first place is it not a monumental ego that would assume to improve upon the natural law of trade, to deflect it from natural channels? Cannot trade be more safely left to the arbitrament of natural forces, to the law of supply and demand? Is it not saner to allow it to flow in natural channels than to stop the way by the barriers and impediments imposed by men? Some day we will learn this natural law and then we will know that the prerogatives of government are as well defined and limited as those of men, we will learn that governmental interference in matters of trade is a thing not to be tolerated.

Secondly, it was asserted the east built the West. I ask who built the West? Was it not the men who came to the West and endured the privations of pioneer life on the lonely prairie, who toiled and sweated, and during many years received little recompense? Who are the men now building the West? Are they not the men who are now so doing? For these and the like of these I now write, in the hope that we may together learn, and learning know with justice and intelligence how to solve the problem of enacting such laws as will secure to every producer a value in full equivalent to that which he in service gives. . . . The value of any country is created by those who live in it.

Again, it was said, "The East gave you the Canadian Pacific. . . . It is not an easy matter to find men so patriotic as to assume such risk. Do you not think these men deserve some consideration?"

Yes! dear reader—you, who know something of the facts—he said it—my friend did. Now it's no wonder I am not on intimate terms with him, is it?

Right Must Prevail

Gave the Canadian Pacific to whom? I pray! I didn't receive any of it. Did you? . . . Gentle reader, if we owe the East or those who live in the East anything for the Canadian Pacific Railroad it is not gratitude. If posterity repays in kind our railway patriots, and some other patriots I could not specify, it will be in opprobrium heaped high over their graves. But fortunately it is not the peculiar sin of any. So long as we are ignorant as to permit the perpetration of such crimes the authors will not count

them sins. They cannot gain a true perspective. We need an awakening of the national conscience. The error and unreason of the past is the sin of all. The injustice wrought can never be repaired without hardship to some, but that it will be repaired there can be no doubt. With the emancipation of every slave some interest suffers. But how can we permit solicitude for interests to defer the correction of errors founded and based upon injustice? In so far as men give service or the product of their labor without return to such degree are they slaves. So long as vested wrongs wrought by tariff laws and profit-legislation survive some must suffer. Economic freedom is the struggle of this century. It must come. . . . The day is at hand. . . . The state must resume those rights which in the past have been filched her. The value of railway charters and all law made privilege must in future accrue to those who create the value. Value must be distributed to the members of society in exact proportion to the measure which they contribute in the creation of it. This may seem a big problem but it can be solved.

Bad Business Judgment

Probably no more prodigal contract has ever been consummated than that made between the people of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Nothing to approach the largess with which the shareholders have battered, and are now at the public trough has been written in the story of Canadian exploitation. Much has been said in extenuation of the bad bargain the government made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company owing to the doubtful nature of the enterprise. However, to those acquainted with the facts there is little to commend the achievement; it was a notoriously bad contract for the people from whatever viewpoint. If the outcome is doubtful that is the more reason why the company should have built and owned the road; the government provided the means to build the line and then presented to the company the ownership of the property—the country had everything to lose in any event, but nothing to gain.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was first projected and partially constructed by the Canadian government under the leadership of Alexander Mackenzie and upon the principle of public ownership. The work progressed slowly under Mackenzie's administration and much impatience resulted. In 1878 Sir John MacDonal's government was returned to power. Negotiations immediately commenced with those comprising the Canadian Pacific syndicate with the result that in 1880 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was organized. Chief among its promoters were George Stephen (now Lord Mountstephen, a gentleman who has so far forgotten his humble origin as to be allied with the aristocracy in resisting every attack upon the arrogance of his fellow members in the House of Lords) and Sir Donald A. Smith (now Lord Strathcona). The company was given a charter and contract to build, complete, equip and operate what is now the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A Kingly Gift

The salient features of the contract were as follows:

1st. The company was to receive as a gift 641 miles of railway which had been completed under the administration of the Mackenzie government. The value of this consideration was \$37,785,000.

2nd. A cash subsidy of \$25,000,000.

3rd. A land grant of 25,000,000 acres, to be chosen at the pleasure of the company from among all the crown lands of the prairies.

4th. Loans which upon the completion of the railway in 1886 aggregated \$34,810,000.

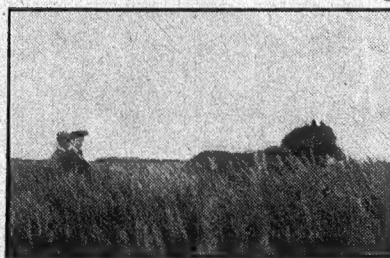
5th. The company's lands were to be

exempt from taxation for a period of twenty years from the time the patents were granted by the crown. (N. B. Taxes have not yet been paid upon any of this land, nor is there any immediate prospect of it coming under the taxing power of the various provinces in which it is situated.)

6th. The government forfeited practically all control over freight rates. . . . (These rates were ostensibly to come under government control as soon as the company paid a dividend of ten per cent. upon its shares. These shares, however, have been watered so prolifically that it will probably be a long time before they are made the basis of such dividend. The recent dividend was 10 per cent., but this constituted 8 per cent. upon the operation of the railway and 2 per cent. upon the land grants. This latter dividend, according to the contention of the company's lawyers, cannot be construed to be part of the 10 per cent. dividend mentioned in the original contract.)

7th. A guarantee was extended that no charter would be given in future to any company to operate lines between the main line of the C. P. R. and the International boundary. (This provision, however, was revoked after a struggle with the then government of the Province of Manitoba, but only after a threat of resort to armed violence. The Dominion government extended an additional loan of \$10,000,000, to placate the shareholders and reconcile them to the rescinding of this provision.)

8th. The company was exempted from the custom tariff taxation upon all material it wished to import from foreign countries for the construction of the railway. (This fact is a significant commentary upon the magnanimous spirit of those



Breast High

patriotic promoters consenting in their individual and private business to tax by virtue of the then brand new national policy all who consumed the goods they manufactured. Under this policy many of them with eagerness thrived but, they insisted, they must import free of duty everything required in the construction of the institution which was now the child of their enterprise. Could any more eloquent recognition of the tendency of tariffs to hamper industry and development be advanced? This exemplifies the nature actuating all protectionism. It is essentially selfish; buy in a free market and sell in a restricted is the maxim).

Several changes and modifications generally to the advantage of the company were made in these conditions from time to time. Increases were made in the cash subsidy upon various pretexts. Upon referring to the blue book of railway statistics we learn that the actual amount of cash paid out under this schedule aggregated some \$29,750,000.

Owners of an Empire

The most recent annual balance sheet of the company, that under date of June 30, 1910, is an interesting document. Perusal of the items relating to the land grants of the company are particularly germane to this enquiry. . . . Under this caption we learn that the company has disposed of 19,375,157 acres for which it has received the sum of \$84,011,000. Of the original land grant, given the company for the construction of the main line and exclusive of the millions of additional acres received for the con-

struction of various branch lines, the company now owns 7,539,000 acres. The average price of land sold last year was \$15.15 per acre; therefore, at this price the value of the remaining portion of the original grant to the company is some \$114,226,000.

On recapitulation it will be seen the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received from the people of Canada:

Completed railway to the value of	\$37,785,000
Cash subsidy	29,750,000
Land sales	84,011,000
Value of land now held (at present price)	114,226,000
Total gifts	\$265,772,000
To this amount may properly be added loans of	34,810,000
Making a total aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway of	\$300,582,000

Paid Themselves Huge Dividends

The total aid to the company, inclusive of recent land sales and loans, aggregates the enormous total of three hundreds of millions. This amount, while a fraction of it is partially accounted for in loans, does in fact represent an actual gift to the company of this huge sum.

Upon the formation of the Canadian Pacific Company and during process of construction of the road the company sold shares to the par value of \$60,000,000. . . . These shares were sold at so great a discount that from them only \$24,500,000 was realized. It was not, however, the intention of the shareholders to lose anything whatever the outcome of the venture might be. With this fixed purpose they proceeded to vote to themselves annual dividends of from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. upon the par value of their holdings of stock. This constituted dividends of from 20 per cent. to 24 per cent. upon the amount which they had actually paid for their shares, and it will be interesting to the reader to know that these dividends were paid before the completion or operation of the road with funds which had been loaned to the company by the government. It was divulged upon completion of the road that the shareholders had received in dividends several millions in excess of their total investment. It was as Hon. Edward Blake observed in one of his speeches in the House of Commons, "simply putting money in with one hand and taking it out with the other."

High Finance

Therefore it will be perfectly clear to the reader, in view of the fact that the shareholders had nothing, whatever, invested in the enterprise that the loans which the government extended to the company have not been and never can be repaid out of the shareholders' pockets. These loans have been provided for out of the exorbitant freight rates which the company charges the people of Canada who ride on their trains or ship their produce to market. It is patent that the whole three hundreds of millions represent nothing but an actual gift to the company from the people of Canada.

But returning to the construction of the road we learn the actual cost of construction—according to figures supplied to the government upon completion of the main line—was some \$83,500,000; equipment, \$8,000,000; therefore, the aggregate cost of the line when ready to operate was \$91,500,000. This means the people paid for a road which was given to the company and in addition was presented to the shareholders with a princely domain, for the like of which many a war has in times past been waged.

The Land Donation

Another fact that you, my reader, may well ponder is that the end or limit of this gift is not yet in sight. We must still contribute millions. A land grant

Continued on Page 13

By-Products of the Farm

The farmer cannot afford to neglect entirely the by-products of the farm. Now that the spring rush is on, industries that indirectly aid in paying off the mortgage on the farm or high-priced implements, are apt to be neglected. Though grain crops are, at present, the farmer's mainstay, he can realize more fully on these products by giving a little attention to the dairy, the poultry, the garden and the bacon hog. The farmer may have tried to produce all these by-products extensively and failed to realize profits to warrant his time and labor because of peculiar adverse conditions in which the market was, perhaps, the chief source of discouragement. It cannot be truly said that every farmer in the West can at present realize profits out of these by-products, though many instances are on record where, with careful management, western farmers are yearly realizing dividends on these industries. The West is essentially an agricultural country and the by-products should, under right conditions, net the farmer a profit.

But apart from the question, whether or not these by-products at present warrant any special attention, it cannot be denied that the farmer should, at least, produce sufficient for his own use. The farmer who buys butter, eggs and bacon and does not have fresh vegetables simply because he has neglected to grow them, is not realizing fully out of his farm. Home products are the best the farmer can get. They are pure, fresh and clean above everything, and if the farmer, who is accustomed to buy these products, were to figure up the account at the end of the year, he would find that a good many acres of hard wheat were turned into cash for these commodities. That the farmer works hard in the spring cannot be denied. After following a four-horse team all day he has not the energy, nor the time, to do much else in the evenings besides tending to his horses; but, on the other hand, the farmer usually has some sturdy boys and girls who can attend to the by-products if given a little direction and some aid. The by-products must be attended to in the spring or they will not materialize.

Younger Members' Part

Poultry can be looked after by the wife or the small boy if the farmer makes conditions suitable. The garden—if the farmer takes a few hours off from his usual labors to manure and plow and harrow the same so that there will be some inducement to the members of the family to do their part—may be made to supply the table with an abundance of fresh vegetables. If the chickens are not hatched this spring there will be a scarcity of fresh eggs next summer; if the soiling crop is neglected there may be a decrease in the milk flow in the dry seasons and the small herd may not supply sufficient butter to meet the needs of the family. If provision is not made for the young pigs in the form of pasturage, next summer's pork supply may be limited.

The farmer usually makes sure of growing sufficient oats and hay to supply his horses because, in times of shortage, he has to pay out good money in large quantities to supply himself with these necessities. The butter, eggs and bacon, if not produced on the farm, are bought in small quantities and the farmer does not realize, unless he keeps strict account, how much these products really cost him. When winter arrives it is a pretty fine thing to see the cellar well filled with vegetables, the dairy stored with sufficient butter, and the hog pens filled with a nice lot of good porkers. Without these by-products and with a light grain crop the farmer with a family has a pretty hard time to make ends meet.

It is a matter of taste whether or not poultry is raised by the incubator system or the old fashioned way—the mother hen. Large poultry dealers use almost exclusively the incubator, yet for the small dealer—the farmer who simply raises enough fowls to supply his own wants—it is a question which is the preferable system. Both require equal care and labor.

Setting the Hen

In the first place shape the soil under the nest so to be slightly hollow, putting in enough soft hay to make a comfortable

nest. In this place two eggs—china ones will do—but never a full setting. At night carefully lift bidly off the nest she has chosen and place her in the new quarters at the same time dusting her well with insect powder and sprinkling a little in the nest. If Mrs. Hen is quiet next day, do not disturb her or uncover her till evening. If she is not quiet the best thing to do is to let her go. Even if she is quiet it is too soon to give her the eggs. The next day she should leave the nest to feed and return of her own accord. She will do so if you cover all the nests but the one you want her to sit on. Sometimes she decides to ramble about and not go on the nest till evening. Do not give her eggs yet. If she goes on at night she will likely stay; if not, throw her out. But if she takes to her nest all right, it is safe to give her the eggs. While the hen is setting, provide her with a hopper of whole grain and a pan of water. Leave the middle of the pen bare and dry so that she can roll in the dust. Twice a week give a mash of bran or even rolled oats and any vegetables you may have. When the eggs pip cover the hen up till the hatch is out. These simple instructions will result in good results with the setting hens, even if there are a number together.

Artificial Incubation

Writing in Farm and Dairy, Geo. Paxman, an experienced poultryman, has the following to say regarding rearing chicks by incubation:

"Artificial incubation and artificial brooding of chickens are two points on which men have improved on nature's methods. Any farmer who intends to

and forgot them until after nine o'clock. I went back and put them in and had a good hatch. Of course, the time which the eggs are to be left exposed will vary with the temperature of the room. In a fairly cool room they might be left out for 15 minutes. Turn and cool the eggs twice a day until the first one is pipped, which will be on the 19th or 20th day. Then close up the machine and leave it.

"Do not be afraid of the temperature getting too high towards the last. Many poultry men turn the light down until it is almost out for fear of getting too high a temperature. Let the temperature go up until the regulator lowers it again.

"Testing out all unfertile eggs or dead germs is an important point. I test all the eggs on the fourth day and keep testing regularly, a few every day, taking out all unfertile ones."

The Dairy Herd

Every farmer who has a wife and family should produce at least sufficient butter for home consumption. Five cows will produce sufficient cream and butter for a large family during the year, that is, if they are properly cared for. If a farmer keeps a herd of five milk cows it is the part of wisdom to get all the milk out of them that is possible, otherwise it would be better for him to keep two cows and tend to them properly.

The dry pastures of May and June may be supplemented by sowing fall rye or brome grass, for those who understand it, as there is a great difficulty in getting rid of it. Of course, these grasses sown this year will not materialize until next spring. This period can also be tided over by sowing a mixture of three

will stand a vast amount of stable manure and give a surprising growth of green feed.

Rape is frequently sown in a mixture of field peas, barley and millet. It is the only one of the list of plants that will grow up after being fed down, and while it makes a rather quick growth after it is pastured off the first time, it springs up and supplies a vast amount of forage after the other plants have once been fed off, and gives it a chance to grow without being crowded.

When cattle or sheep are pastured on rape they must be gradually accustomed to it as it has a very severe bloating effect. When it is damp with dew or light rain, it causes bloating to be very much worse and to come on more rapidly. No trouble is caused when feeding pigs or horses on it.

The Kitchen Garden

In all gardening operations it is well to bear in mind that as much labor, space, time and expense is required to cultivate a poor crop as to produce a fine one, and that three things are essential for a vegetable garden—suitable soil, good seed, and clean culture. Good seed is most essential; some people are so economical that they sow half a packet and put the rest aside till next year, by which time the germination power may be reduced or lost, for there is a limit to the vitality of seeds and they differ with varieties. Onion seed should never be kept over, nor parsnips nor leeks, while those only good for two years are beans and peppers, peas, carrots, sage and rhubarb; lettuce, parsley, radish and asparagus seed will keep a year longer.

The best situation is south-east, the best soil a sandy loam. It must be well drained and quite free from surface water. The soil should be well supplied with decayed vegetable matter. In small grounds the land is best marked off into squares of convenient size and the rule of rotation of crops does not allow the same vegetable to be in the same bed two years in succession, with the exception of onions which can be sown year after year in the same soil, if kept in fertilizing materials, of which, perhaps, wood ash is the best.

Keep Out the Weeds

Ground must be kept clean and weeds not allowed to start, as it is more expensive to get them out when once established than to keep up a dust mulch by running cultivator or hoe between the rows to conserve moisture and promote growth, besides not giving the weeds a chance to start.

Light dry soil, but not rich, suits the pea, for, if the land is too strong, it produces more straw than pod. Early sowing is an advantage and if the dwarf variety are preferred they can be sown in beds like bush beans. Carrots and parsnips need rich soil and early sowing, too, and the drills should be eighteen inches apart. Beets need not be hurried as they are a little more tender than some of the first mentioned, but spinach, if not sown in autumn, should be got in very early. Sweet corn and beans may be put in about May 10 provided the weather is mild.

Early Potatoes

Early potatoes may be put in about May 1. Tomatoes are very popular and can be easily grown; they should first be sown in the hotbed and planted out the last week in May. If the weather is hot in transplanting, the tomato does not succumb to moving, while the cabbage or the cauliflower will wilt to the very heart with the same treatment. In transplanting cabbage and cauliflower a dull day should be chosen. Squashes cucumbers and the rest of the vines of that order are not planted till danger of frost is over. The soil is best light and sandy, and what are called "hills" are made, but not by raising the ground above the level—simply taking out the earth to make a hole for manure and heaping up the soil is not the best method—but making the ground all rich and planting at distances apart suitable to the size of the vine; cucumbers and melons, three feet apart, and squash or pumpkins need a little more room. Cucumbers can be planted until July and often make a good second crop after early peas, rad-

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Exhibition of Saskatchewan Products, grown by J. A. Killough, Pense, Sask.

raise 100 or more chickens ought to invest in an incubator. There should be no question about inability to run a machine. Any child can run an incubator. A 120 egg machine is about the ideal for the general farmer.

"Objection is sometimes taken to the incubator on the ground that it will not hatch a normal chicken and that incubator chickens are very subject to white diarrhoea. I have never had white diarrhoea with incubator chickens, and I have used incubators for many years.

"I start up the incubator and allow it to run half a day to a day to make sure that it is in good running order and that it keeps a steady temperature. A temperature of 103 degrees is kept right through the hatch until the last few days, when it will go higher. The controlling of the temperature depends almost altogether on the machine. With a reliable incubator one need not look at the thermometer more than twice a day. The lamp should be filled and re-trimmed once each day.

"The cooling and turning of the eggs is a most important point in getting a good hatch. It is my experience that after the 10th day you cannot kill a chicken by cooling. Watch a hen for advice in that particular. For the first few days she will stay on the nest steadily. But after the 10th day she will go off and stay until the eggs are quite cool.

"Long cooling gives stronger, healthier chickens. At one time I took the eggs out of the incubator early in the morning

pecks of oats and two bushels of peas at intervals of two weeks. This mixture forms a good substitute for the succulent grasses that should be the herds' food. Then, when the grasses dry up in the early autumn, late sown grains or corn may be provided to keep up the flow of milk. As yet corn raising is in the experimental stage, but it can be grown successfully as feed.

The Young Porkers

There is not a better way for looking after the young porkers than to keep them on pasture in the summer. It is the cheapest. The little fellows thrive well when kept out on an open run, and it is, in the end, the most labor saving method. A suitable fence must be built and for this purpose hog wire is the best and the most economical in the end.

Probably the best crop to grow for the pigs is rape—the hogs like it and it has great growing properties. Rape is commonly sown either broadcast or in rows about thirty inches apart, and cultivated. When it is sown broadcast alone, it is put in at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre of the Dwarf Essex variety. It is advisable to grow two pasture lots of it so that the pigs can be changed to a fresh one while the one which has been fed down can grow up again. When it is sown in drill rows and cultivated, three pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. It is cultivated the same as corn or potatoes would be until it shades the ground completely between the rows. Rape

Wasting Canada's Money

By J. W. WARD

In a recent article it was shown that the encouragement of the iron and steel industries has cost the people of Canada, in bounties and in the increased price which consumers have had to pay by reason of the protective tariff, a sum exceeding \$40,000,000. The farmer admittedly pays a larger amount of taxation through the customs duties in proportion to his income than men in other occupations, and as the farmer is a large user of iron manufactures he naturally pays a large proportion of the money which the iron manufacturers are permitted to extort from the consumers of their wares in the way of high prices caused by protection. Consequently there can be no doubt that the farmer pays considerably more than his share of the cost of encouraging the iron and steel industries. But even if this were not so, the toll which the iron and steel industries, represented by about a dozen companies with a capital of nearly \$100,000,000, have been allowed to exact from the people of Canada, amounts, assuming the population of Canada to be 8,000,000, to over \$5 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion of Canada. The reader can figure out for himself, according to the size of his family or the population of the township or the village, town or city in which he resides, how much he or the community of which he is a member has contributed to this munificent gift to the millionaire proprietors of the iron and steel plants—in addition to paying for their product the price at which he could have purchased them elsewhere, and he may perhaps then ask himself the question, "Is it worth while?"

Importing Iron Ore

It is said by the protectionist that the whole country benefits by the protective system, because of the development of the country which it brings about: the provision of employment, the building up of towns and cities, and the creation of a home market for the products of the farm. Without protection and bounties, they say, the iron and steel industries would never have been developed, and we should have to purchase the whole of our iron and steel from Great Britain and the United States, as in fact we still do a considerable proportion of the total consumption. The truth of this statement may well be questioned, because the Canadian coal and ore deposits are well known to be among the most valuable in the world, and sooner or later would have been developed, bounties or no bounties, simply because profits were to be made thereby. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the ore used in the Canadian iron and steel foundries is imported, both the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., of Sydney, N.S., and the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Co., of Sydney Mines, bringing practically the whole of the ore which they use from Newfoundland. The smelters are located in the midst of the Nova Scotia coal fields, and the fact that it is cheaper to bring the ore to the coal mines than to take the coal to the ore beds accounts for the location of the plants in Nova Scotia.

Rail Making Ruinous

But the defenders of the protection and bonusing of the iron and steel industries claim that steel rails and other forms of iron and steel cannot be produced in Canada, even with the aid of the bounties, as cheaply as they can be laid down by the British and United States manufacturers after the duty has been paid. This statement is itself the strongest possible argument against the bonusing or protection of the industry, for it merely means, in other words (since the wages and profits which are due to an industry are fixed by what can be secured in other industries), that the same amount of labor and the same investment of capital if engaged in some other industry would produce a more valuable commodity, or a commodity which could be exchanged for a larger quantity of steel rails.

Those who object to the granting of the farmers' demands for the lightening of the burdens imposed upon them by the customs tariff, declare that no other industry in Canada is so prosperous at the present time as that of agriculture, which is to say that a certain amount of capital and a certain amount of labor will produce a more valuable commodity if employed in agriculture than in any other business. If this be true, would it not be better, instead of inducing men by means of gifts from the public treasury to invest their money and to employ their labor in manufacturing iron and steel which can be got more cheaply by importing it from other countries, to encourage them, or others, to devote their energies to growing wheat and raising cattle which could be exchanged by process of trade for a larger quantity of iron and steel manufactured elsewhere. In order that there should be no waste of wealth or labor everything should be produced where it can be produced most cheaply, and if it is a fact that a given quantity of Canadian wheat can be exchanged for a larger quantity of steel if that steel be produced in the United States than if it be produced in Canada, the reasonable proposition is that we should get our steel by growing wheat to exchange for it. Without bounties and protection, industries would only be established where the conditions were favorable, and not where they could only be sustained by taxing the whole country for their benefit.

Ready to Help Infants

Many free traders would be willing to give a reasonable amount of encouragement to an infant industry if they were assured that it would go to those who really needed it and that when the infant had once been put upon its feet it would be willing to walk on them. Experience has shown, however, that when an infant industry has been encouraged through protective duties or by means of bounties the stronger the infant has become the louder it has screamed for milk, until it has eventually become a lusty highwayman, demanding to be fed as its right, and threatening to kill the parent who refuses to continue to support it. The iron and steel industries are a case in point. The bounties were first given in 1883 and were to be in force for six years, but they were continued for twenty-eight years, and the steel magnates are even now making tremendous efforts to secure their renewal or the increase of the protection afforded them by the tariff.

An Exploded Theory

As far as the increase of population due to the development of manufacturing industries and the increased demand for farm products is concerned, that is an argument that has been exploded time and time again. Canada is an exporter of farm produce and consequently the price of those commodities is fixed by the export market, and the farmer at any rate gains no advantage by the increase of the population of towns and cities. An increase in the population of the country is good for the country provided the newcomers are profitably occupied, but a system which brings people to Canada for the purpose of supporting them by the taxation of the rest of the people is not one to be commended.

Begin Right

The nation builders who would create a great Canadian people by means of protective tariffs and bounties to manufacturers are beginning at the wrong end. Instead of taxing the man on the farm in order to build up towns and cities and create millionaires, let them remove every burden that is pressing upon the basic industry of Canada, whose untrammelled development cannot but be accompanied by the prosperity of every other industry for which the immense wealth and variety of the natural resources of Canada and the energy and industry of her people so eminently fit her.

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A Kingly Donation

Continued from Page 8

is the worst form of bonus to extend to any company. Money once given is gone and that is the end of it, but land is continually advancing in price with the increase of population and the growth of

industry. It is very probable that before the company finally disposes of all its land holdings the shareholders will have realized the sum of four or five hundred millions of dollars.

And I would not, upon this point, have you fall into the common and popular fallacy that this gift of land does not represent any real sacrifice on the part of the people of Canada. Many people say: "O! the land!—that was nothing! It had no value till the railway was built." This is undoubtedly true, but had the people not come into the West to settle upon the land neither it nor the railway would have possessed one dollar in value. I would also have you remember that the purchasers of this land held by the company pay for it in actual hard cash, or more properly speaking, in the cash which they receive for the product of their labor. Every atom of wealth in the world is the product of days labor. Land is not wealth, though commonly treated as such, nor is it capital—though capitalized—because it is not created by labor. Nor is the value of land as such created by any labor bestowed upon the land. Rather, land is given value solely by the needs of men, because of the increase of population, and not as the result of anything that the owner does.

So in the case of the C. P. R. land all of the value that attaches to it has been created by the people who live in Western Canada. And yet if the people of Western Canada, the people who have created the value want to use this land, they will, before all of it comes into use, have paid the Canadian Pacific Company the tremendous ransom of four or five hundred millions of dollars.

Paid in Wheat

What does this mean? Do the people pay over the actual money? No! They pay over in tribute those goods and commodities which the money represents, and of which it is but the token—helpless in itself to satisfy a single human need or desire. If the people of Western Canada pay the four hundred millions to the C. P. R. for the land, a large portion of which is still held out of use and in an unproductive state, they will in very truth pay the C. P. R. company goods to the equivalent in value of four hundred millions of bushels of wheat at one dollar per bushel. Four hundred millions of bushels! Think of it! Do you know what it means? It means four hundred thousand cars of wheat, the entire crop of four years, representing a train nearly four thousand miles long. How many days of long, dreary, cheerless labor, without reward or hope of reward, does this spell to thousands upon our Canadian prairies? How many tired, aching backs? How many desolate winters? How much of self-denial of the little things that go to gladden life's way with song? How much of their labor do the toilers of this west give to those who toil not nor spin. Sir William Mackenzie, you are to be pitied. Your affluence is wrought in the sweat of other men's labor. You do not know it. But I know it—and they shall know it. The issue has been joined in a world-wide movement, the significance of which reaches far. Will you help the under man in the struggle, imminent and certain, which will make your fortune and such as yours impossible? Little do our Strathconas, Mountstephens and Mackenzies understand the purport of their activities.

Opportunity Denied

Is it strange we have poverty while untold thousands of unemployed or ill-employed are barred of access to the millions of fertile acres upon which they could employ themselves in wealth production? What does this stupendous wealth men have gotten mean? Have some sown where others have reaped? I leave it to you to ponder. If four hundred men had each saved \$500 per year since the Christian era they would not now possess among them the wealth we have been talking about—four hundred millions.

But the significance of the gift to the Canadian Pacific company is not alone in that which the people of Canada have been and are now forced to contribute to the aggrandizement of the capitalists who own the shares. There is another point of equal import. The people every year must contribute in exorbitant freight rates the amount of wealth necessary to pay dividends upon the huge capitalized value of Canadian Pacific shares.

[Note.—This is the second of a series of articles by Mr. Scott showing how privileged wealth preys upon the people.]



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WESTERN RYE GRASS, native of our Western Prairies. Many growers prefer it. Makes grand hay. Price, fancy seed, \$16.80 per 100 lbs., bag included.

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DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Pasture for Cattle, Sheep and Swine—A good crop will furnish at least 12 tons of green feed, and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover per acre. Our stock is the True Dwarf Essex Rape. Price: 1 lb., 16c; 4 lbs., 60c; postpaid; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs. and over, 9c per lb., by express or freight at customer's expense.

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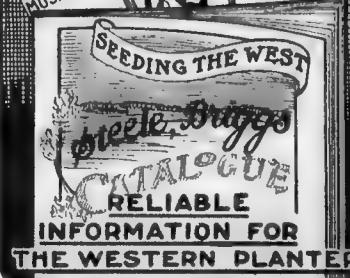
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of April 12 Mr. W. D. Moore says our present "party system is best." Now, with one proviso he would be right. If these parties were giving us representative government we would not be wanting or needing a farmers' party. But where the nomination of the public servants is left to a party machine (such as we have had hitherto) or for some political boss, as is always the case in rural constituencies the (almost) aggregate outcome is misrepresentative, in spite of the system which is supposedly by, of and for the people. To use Mr. Moore's own words, "one is struck at the lack of thought" that he cannot see how misrepresentative our party system is. It is Mr. Moore, I venture to think, who is "ignoring history." How can any honest person not "condemn a system" of favors to the few at the expense of the many? Doubtless if Mr. Moore will honestly look the system in the face of the history of both parties in Canada, and both parties in the United States, he will speedily come to stand for a popular, patriotic government in lieu of this "root and branch" misrepresentative system. If I understand the late Goldwin Smith's meaning, "he was willing to trust the evolution" from ignorant partisanship to intelligent future action. Forming a new party would be evolution. Standing shoulder to shoulder at the ballot box instead of splitting our votes would be evolution sense. Mr. Moore says "a new party would not materially differ from the present parties," and so on all through his letter. Well, if we adopted the same methods under the present stage of the evolution of the present parties; if we call our conventions and allow the same methods of selecting our candidates; if we allow ambition, selfishness and corrupt bribery; if we are not going to prohibit all improper methods of calling conventions and making proper selection of, and pledging our candidates, and making them accountable to the electors, then Mr. Moore is no doubt right. But then my intelligent readers are all tired of misrepresentative governments and are hungering for a popular Direct Legislation government. M.P.'s who will be accountable not to the political bosses of the faction-machines, but to the majesty of all government—the people's rights and liberties. And if we are to speedily get this evolution to a Direct Legislation of popular government, we must bind ourselves together with a single purpose in all our needs and duties, be they political, social or educational, as we have done—to our credit—in our past economies. It is not to our credit to stay with such misrepresentative parties. We have been fooled by them far, far too long. It is time to select honorable, true men, who will not be accountable to the old parties. The bare idea of a few delegated party men being sent to a convention to nominate a candidate that the party bosses have already picked out before the people's will has been consulted—and in the selecting of candidates the people never have been consulted—and even the few delegates who attend have been delegated by the political bosses' local-party cliques. Honestly, Mr. Moore, do you think such "party system" best? Do you think

the system can be made representative without a new party? Then I say to you, after my fifty years study of politics and the history of politics in all countries, I am sure the party system of every country but Canada and the United States has given way to a system of numerous groups, and even on this continent the dual system is in its death throes of insurgency, because it is not responsible to the people, but to the machine that elected it and maintains it as long as it fulfils its promises by the aid of ignorant partisanship and a multitude of shiftless electors. The evolution of Goldwin Smith's ideal was by education. It must come by the people having absolute confidence in themselves through the overthrow of the dominance of the irresponsible machine and substituting the full force of the responsibility of the people in the administration of their own affairs. We cannot at the same time have government by the people by the bosses

will determinedly enact the honest laws that will give us a square deal! A square deal party cannot possibly "be sectional." The marauding trusts and corporate interests have got control of legislation and therefore the great masses of the community are living—or rather existing—under their tyranny of privileges, franchises and charters, granted by the existing "sectional" Grit and Tory legislation of misrepresentative acts of "boss-machine-system." Mr. Moore, you should be able to see that the party system we have is not responsible to the people. Our aim should be to destroy that which is not just to all the people.

F. KIRKHAM.

Saltcoats.

BELIEVES IN GUIDE AND COMPANY

Editor, Guide:—I should like to say a few words in behalf of your most valuable paper, the Grain Growers' Guide, and the altruistic nature of its works and the unselfish, inspiring and uplifting influence it has sent forward. It is, I believe, the only paper in Canada that dares to speak the truth and that is forming the right kind of public opinion and is the best disseminator of the right kind of news in the interest and work of educating the farming class. I consider it worth many times the price of the present subscription. I believe it to be the best asset the Grain Growers have today.

Just a few words for the Grain Growers' Grain Co. I must say it is the only company where a farmer is sure of getting the full measure of satisfaction when shipping his wheat. From personal experience I can say truthfully I have found them to make just and complete adjustments whenever errors and mistakes have been made. I have been shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. ever since they were incorporated, and hold stock in the company and have always got the

he is used to the work of the office; he knows what is to be done and how to do it and he therefore is in a better position to serve us than one that has never filled the office. It matters not how well one may be fitted to fill an office, for they cannot fill an office for a time without becoming more acquainted with the workings of that office; they know the requirements of that office; they know where the different records are filed away and can refer to them at once if required without having to hunt for them, and therefore can do more in less time than one not conversant with the office, and the longer one fills an office the better he is qualified to fill that office, provided he is energetic and persevering. Now, from the foregoing argument one might conclude that I was in favor of one continuing to fill an office because he had filled it, but such is not the case in every instance, for sometimes when one is in office for a time they get careless and neglect their duties or perform them in a careless manner; in such cases I think it proper to introduce him to his successor, the idea always being to get an officer that will attend to the office in the best interests of those who require the office. In electing our officers we should be very careful in considering the requirements of that office and endeavor to get one that will fill the office in the best interests of his constituents, or in other words a man that has the interests of his fellow beings at heart and that will do everything in his power to further their interest.

W. E. KEEFER.

Ashville, Manitoba.

TAXING LAND VALUES

Editor, Guide:—During my travel through the province of Manitoba I have had an opportunity to discuss Henry George's single tax theory with a great many farmers. The sentiment is generally in favor of the idea of taxing land values, but I frequently meet with objection that the man whose land is mortgaged would be worse off under the single tax than under our present system. The contention is that the man who is working the land will have to pay all the taxes whereas the owner of the mortgage will escape. Those who make this objection apparently do not realize that the man who works the land has to pay the taxes at the present time, and that he pays more taxes now than he would have to do under the single tax system. Under that system all taxes upon food, clothing, fuel, implements, etc., which fall so heavily on the farmers, whether their land is mortgaged or not, would be abolished. The necessary revenue would be raised by a direct tax levied upon the land according to its unimproved value. By this process all the indirect taxes which increase the price of the articles which the farmers have to buy would be destroyed; they would be able to purchase clothing, implements, etc., cheaper on that account, therefore there would not be such pressing need for them to mortgage their land in order to obtain capital to work it with. The direct tax upon the value of land would fall lightly upon the farmers because the unimproved value of their land is very low when compared with the value of land in towns and cities. On the face of this it is evident that the farmer whose land is mortgaged would, under the single tax system, have to pay less taxes than he does now and consequently would be able to discharge the mortgage more quickly.

F. J. DIXON.

Minitonas, Man.

THE ANNEXATION PERIL

Editor, Guide:—Re reciprocity, more in particular the old annexation war horse that has been trotted out to frighten the timid and the weak into believing that somehow, should it pass, the U.S. would come up here and eat them all up, boots and all. What are the facts? Some time ago the people of Cuba were under bondage to the Spaniards. The U.S., believing in a square deal as between man and man, intervened and routed the Spaniards out at a cost of millions in money and a sacrifice of countless lives of its soldiery. It whipped Spain as she deserved, to a frazzle, then after sanctifying the pest spots like Havana, making ever after impossible the scourge of yellow fever, what did she do? Demand that Cuba be annexed to the U.S.? Nothing of the kind. As soon as she was sure that conditions were ripe for self government she quietly withdrew her military occupation and left a most thankful people in entire possession and control of their own. The same policy has been planned

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader, and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

of any party. The people must do their political work, or sure thing the commercialized bosses will rule the country, and we must do it very differently than the present parties make their selections or else it will be as Mr. Moore says, "not materially differ from the present parties." All we farmers ask you is equal opportunity to every person, and favors to none. Our platform is the Square Deal. I admit "it would be sectional" if none but farmers joined the new party, but Mr. Moore has no right to say "it would be selfish, incohesive and unserviceable." It is only parties that stand for privilege to the few at the expense of the masses that his adjectives apply to, but every honest man should join a Square Deal party, because amongst "a nest of traitors" it takes men of ability to run such a party. Leaders who can keep the marauding trusts under control and dare to end the worst party system of legalized thieving in both Canada and the United States that the whole political history of the world has ever exhibited. Where is this marauding of the public treasury and the exploiting of the producer and consumer going to end if we do not get a new party that

best results from their handling of my grain and the very best treatment and courtesy from its management. whenever I have had occasion to meet them in my business with them. Trusting that the Grain Growers' Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. will continue to move things.

JOHNSON GRAHAM.

Beinfait, Sask.

PERMANENCY OF OFFICE

Editor, Guide:—There is an idea growing in the minds of quite a few of the people that when a man serves the people one year or one term, as the case may be, as an officer he then should not be re-elected to that office, but there should be a new man elected in his place so that all may have a chance to the office; an idea that I think is wrong in our association, for if we want our work or endeavors to succeed and keep our association progressing and getting stronger and able to do more for us we must keep our best men to the front, those that are the best qualified for the position, and when a man has intelligently and rightly filled an office for one term he is better prepared to fill it for the second for he has the experience of one term to start with;

as regards the Philippine Islands with the promise of quitting when the inhabitants can successfully govern themselves. Rather strange if so thirsty to add to her domains the U. S. did not proclaim annexation? Nothing to stop her in either place. The truth is she was bent in this on doing a kindly act that, from now to eternity, will redound everlastingly to her credit. But coming closer home you would think she would at least want her house in order before coming to annex Canada. Yet you will find that only recently she refused to annex two of her own territories into statehood. No, Mr. Peanut Party Politics, the U. S. don't want to gobble up Canada. Rather centre your fear on the danger of the Yellow Peril. Look out that China and Japan don't start a trillion or more souls on to British Columbia and like the locust sweep down and destroy you in a night.

H. M. THOMPSON.

Dauphin, Man.

RAILWAY BADLY NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—It is very gratifying to see the stand taken by The Guide on behalf of reciprocity, and if the farmers will throw aside partyism at the present time, they will undoubtedly get the half loaf which is better than no bread. Millionaire Sifton, Mr. McGrath and Mr. Geo. E. Foster to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Sifton has climbed up to his present position on the backs of the farmers of this country and like a good many more has become rich at their expense, and if his ambition towards the premiership and a title to his name could be had by supporting the reciprocity agreement I think he would be found supporting it at the present time. As for Mr. McGrath, I think it would be more in the line of his duty to spend his time on the floor of the House of Commons trying with the aid of Parliament to force the C. P. R. to build the Lethbridge-Weyburn road for which they have held the charter, but will not build, although there are hundreds of Mr. McGrath's constituents living or being slowly starved out on their homesteads waiting for the road to be built, and I can assure him we view his attitude with grave doubt as to his sincerity in the matter, and I may also say that if he is sincere in regard to the reciprocity question, why not resign his seat now, seeing his constituents are to a man in favor of it. We are certainly not asking a high tariff in our behalf to make us loyal, and I venture to say that all this patriotic talk of the manufacturing interests will disappear like a mist before the noonday sun if Mr. Fielding or Sir Wilfrid Laurier were to give way to the request of the organized farmers and give a preference to Great Britain of 50 per cent. I trust that when Mr. McGrath is on his trip to the coronation, he will study the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, as the farmers in his constituency have made up their minds to support Direct Legislation. In conclusion let me advise that the farmers stand by reciprocity, also operation of the Hudson's Bay Road by a board of farmers appointed by the farmers of the Western Provinces, as this will be the only means of our wheat reaching the British market unhampered by the elevator companies. Mr. Partridge's stand at the present time is worthy of the commendation of every farmer, and if they will support their own company in the sale of their grain as well as in subscribing for the capital stock of the company, they will be looking after their interests in a business way, until we get Direct Legislation to control our members of Parliament.

JOHN B. ALLAN.

Lethbridge, Alta.

WHAT OUR FUTURE MAY BE

Editor, Guide:—Reciprocity is now the topic of the day. The people of Western Canada have loudly declared that nothing will satisfy them short of the following action by the Canadian Parliament during the present session.

- 1st. Ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before the Parliament.
- 2nd. Complete abolition of duties upon agricultural machinery and implements.
- 3rd. Increase in the British preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff.

And now let us see what chances we have to get satisfaction. I may be a pessimist but I think it is very improbable that our partners of the East, I mean the manufacturers and retail merchants, the railroad combines, the flour mills and all other corporations will let the matter go the way the people of the West want it

without putting up a tremendous fight with all the tenacity of their rabidness and all the strength of their millions and of their organizations. A country is always a firm. Did you ever see a company of two men where one of the two partners always tries to cheat and defraud the other party? If you did you can have a pretty clear idea of the actual situation. By virtue of the act of 1870 the Eastern Provinces and Western Canada have been bound together by a kind of partnership under the firm "Dominion of Canada." The eastern provinces are fond of saying, and try pretty hard to make other people believe that the East is building the West. It may be true and it is certainly true to a certain extent, that in the first stage of colonization the eastern provinces have given the West the first impulse. But it is a long time now since we have fully repaid them for that, and with pretty fair interest, I dare say. In fact, I affirm that it is Western Canada that is now building the eastern provinces. What need for us to spend the best of our work to fatten the selfish financiers, the rapacious corporations of Eastern Canada? In two years we can put up a government owned Hudson's Bay Railroad. We have few manufacturers in the West, but we can have free trade with the States, with England, with France, with Germany. All the countries need our wheat and our beef. We have in the West politicians just as clever as in the East. We can build a colony of our own, the richest grain growing and cattle raising country. We can get the benefit of free trade with the half of the world, and if our neighbors, the people of the East, really think that a high tariff is any good to them, we can give them the satisfaction of taxing 100 per cent. on all their products. If this separation is to come it would be the best thing ever happened to the West. Let us invite all the free traders and all the honest farmers of the East to live with us in our Western country. We will make it the standard in the world.

MAURICE CONSTANTINE.

St. Claude, Man.

[Note.—If the Western people will see that their representatives really represent them the West will get its due. We must not be faint-hearted in the fight. The Eastern people are not against the West by any means. It is only the selfish interests.—Ed.]

HUDSON'S BAY ROAD

Editor, Guide:—If we in the West ever had the government at Ottawa in a tight place, it is now. This is the greatest opportunity we may have in twenty years to demand the immediate government building and government operation of the 410 miles of the Hudson's Bay Railway now unfinished. Let us make this an unqualified condition and force the government to make appropriation at the present session to finish the road in one operation, not to consume more than two years. By this time the people's road may be fully organized ready to operate the line. Already two years time has been spent in surveys, whereas the C. P. R. was completed in only five years.

LAWRENCE GALT.

Saskatoon, Sask.

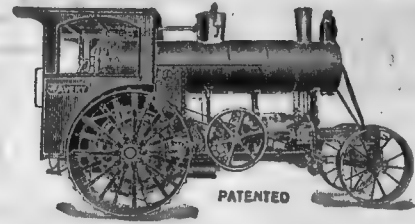
CRITICIZES MR. PARTRIDGE

Editor, Guide:—I desire to take exception to Mr. Partridge's letter on Co-operative elevators. First, I think he hardly knows the ideals he is hoping and working for or I might say just how he is going to bring about a better system. I desire to tell him that the only way is by united action. I must say, also, that the commissioners findings were good and I consider the legislative measure would be hard to beat. I have no love for either of the old parties. I am a Socialist first, last and all the time, and national co-operation is Socialism. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Yes, stay with the game, we have them on the run, but we must keep up the charge and take their forts and hold them after capture. As to pledging candidates, no, it is all rot. Act like men and choose men who have our principles at heart. We have plenty such stuff in our ranks, men that can make the average member ashamed of himself. I have fought in this army now 37 years and see victory in sight. Hold the fort, workers, and unite. Do not let trifles hinder you but pull together is my only wish.

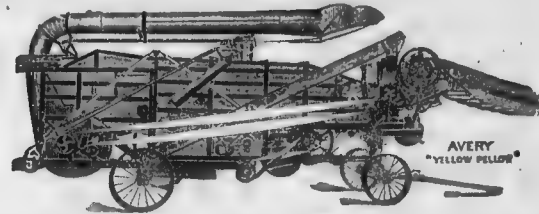
B. F. WOODFRED.

Ituna, Sask.

Ask the Man Who Owns



AN AVERY UNDERMOUNTED ENGINE



Or a YELLOW FELLOW SEPARATOR

TESTIMONIAL

Netherhill, Sask., Nov. 21st, 1910.

Haug Bros. & Nellermeoe Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sirs:—The 30 H.P. "Alberta Special" Avery Engine you sold to me has been very satisfactory to date. It is capable of pulling ten plows, fourteen inch breaker bottoms, in the heavy land of this Eagle Lake District, on the high speed gear, which, however, is too fast for good work. It does fine work with ten on the low gear. Yours truly. (Sgd.) D. J. MacDonald.

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Prompt Adjustments "He settled on the spot for \$1,070.40. Speedy Settlement —Holmgren Bros., Hanley, Sask.

Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations should correspond with us so that they may be able to fully inform the members regarding the important matter of Hail Insurance.

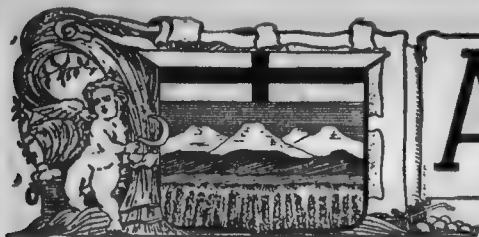
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The Same Field a Few Minutes Later

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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Calgary

Directors at Large:
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P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namsco; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

Successful Feeding Trial

Last fall a carload of cattle were purchased by the Experimental farm, Lacombe, with the object of feeding them during the winter, and securing further cost data relative to feeding cattle. In the winter of 1909-10, the first car fed gave good returns, showing an average profit on the 18 head sold of \$16.97, and made frozen wheat worth \$1.28½ per bushel when marketed as beef, which, had it been marketed in the fall as grain, would have brought only 35c. per bushel. The average profit is higher this year though the cost of 100 lbs. gain is also higher. The increase in cost of producing gain may be because grain fed this year was sound and, therefore, chargeable against the cattle at full market price, and also due in part to the poor quality of hay which was fed. The cattle secured for this year's trial were a good uniform lot, mostly rising four with a few rising three years old. They did not represent any particular breed though Shorthorn and Hereford blood predominated.

The last individuals were secured at the close of October, and on November 1 the feeding of oat sheaves, cured green, and hay was begun. One sheaf of green oats per head was fed daily till December 19, after which date one-half sheaf daily was allowed each animal. They had access to hay, water and salt at all times. Ice was prevented from forming on the water tank by means of a galvanized iron tank-heater. No shelter was provided other than that afforded by the corral fence and buildings as windbreaks. The cattle had no opportunity of getting under cover. During part of the feeding period they ran to a straw stack. On December 1, the feeding of chop began at the rate of two pounds per head per day. Every seven days two pounds per head per day was added to the ration until twelve pounds was reached. They stood at this rate for about three weeks when the grain was again increased, the increase being continued up to eighteen pounds per head per day. The chop consisted of two-thirds oats and one-third barley. The oats were valued at 32c. per bushel and barley at 40c. per bushel which, after allowing 10c. per hundred pounds for graining, brings the cost of chop to practically 1 cent per pound. Hay was valued at \$6 per ton, which was more than the hay purchased this year was worth as it was cut and put up after the frost and late summer rains.

The only equipment used for these trials consists of feeding racks for hay, water tank and tank-heater and grain tables. The time cost for feeding hay and grain and pumping was 209 hours, 20 minutes. The time cost for pumping water alone was 177 hours, 45 minutes, which could be reduced or even eliminated by use of a windmill or in cases where feeding yards are watered by springs. The cost of feeding hay does not include hauling which would mean an additional 50c. per ton for hauling well cured hay for about a mile. Where racks holding several days hay are provided, the time-cost for feeding hay would be cut down as compared with time cost here where fresh hay was put in racks once or twice daily.

No account is given in the tables of the labor cost nor the interest on the money tied up in cattle for 157 days. In the corral there is a large pile of splendid manure which is estimated to be worth fully twice the cost of labor and interest charges together. If any one should feel disposed to disallow this claim they are free to deduct the cost of labor (\$36.62) and interest on money (\$33.30) from the profits.

Towards the last of March various buyers were invited to bid for the load and a number of very satisfactory bids were received. The bid of P. Burns & Co. Ltd., submitted through their agent, Mr. W. F. Puffer, proved to be the highest and the cattle were accordingly sold to that firm, delivery being made on April seventh.

The following statement gives full data in regard to this trial:

No. steers in lot	20
Gross weight weighed in	26,416 lbs.
Average weight per head weighed in	1,320 lbs.
Number days on feed	157
Gross weight weighed out	31,085 lbs.
Average weight weighed out	1,554 lbs.
Total gain in 157 days	4,669 lbs.
Average gain per head	233.9 lbs.
Average daily gain per head	1.48 lbs.
Average cost per 100 lbs. gain	\$11.25
Cost	
20 steers average weight 1,320 lbs. at 3.664 cts. per lb.	\$967.94
45,413 lbs. prairie hay at \$6.00 per ton	136.23
28,820 lbs. chop at 1c. per lb.	288.20
3,000 lbs. wheat screenings chop at ½c. per lb.	15.00
333 lbs salt	4.16
20 tons straw at \$1.00 per ton	20.00
2,060 bundles green feed at 3c. per bundle	61.80
hrs. min.	
Total time cost pumping water	117 45
Total time cost feeding	91 35
Total cost	
	\$1,493.33
Receipts	
Sold 20 steers total weight 31,085 lbs., less 5 per cent at 7c. per lb.	\$2,067.17
Profit on 8 pigs following steers	4.16
Total receipts	
	\$2,072.03
Total cost	
	1,493.33
Total profit	
	578.70
Average profit per head	
	\$28.93

FOR GOOD OF THE ORDER

It is some time since I had a line with you, but as spring is coming and nature is awakening, so my blood warms to nature and I want to again speak with my brother co-workers in the U. F. A. To come to the point I wish to reply to Mr. Grieve's letter which appeared in the Alberta section on March 15. I was not aware that Mr. Grieve was present at the Edmonton convention in 1910 and, as I was not at Calgary in 1911, I have not the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance. I agree that we should be better concentrated, but the idea of resolution committees acting before they are named is restricted. Anyone, who has the good of our order at heart, will surely uphold our executive of 1910 as a parallel hard to beat and with a record to be proud of. I am surprised at his statement of not being clear that Direct Legislation would not be to the ultimate good of our fair country. I would only cite him such states as Oregon and many others where it has been tried in the U. S. I consider it the best plan yet to uplift us.

I am with him to allow the old parties to give us the promised relief, but I would like to refer him to some of the old party men who have been against us ever since 1891, and yet who have for these last twenty years been asking their friends and constituents to stand by them, but who in reality have only been imposters and bundles of conceit. If we only had the Recall these men could soon be shown up a little bit. On the question as to whether we should be responsible for our members in Parliament, I say most decidedly, yes. In every Alberta district, with the exception of Calgary and Edmonton, from 70 to 90 per cent. of the voters are farmers, but hardly 10 per cent. are members of the U. F. A., whilst 50 per cent. of most farmers will support town men simply because they have two faces. If one don't suit look at the other. As to hail insurance I am not asking the government to carry this at a loss, but I do not want to let it to a set of sharks either. I say put a blanket tax on every acre of land, town lot and railroad mileage and create a fund to pay the losses with. This is the only way in which the speculators can be made to pay

in proportion to their holdings with us all. Our country is just what we make it and the last two years have been hard ones. If the settlers don't stay what does the country amount to? If we can get enough to come in so as to have a family on every half section of land what a lot of us there would be and what a grand country we would have. Ferry Point, Alta. JAS. MINER.

[Note.—As stated previously these letters are published so as to throw a little insight on the many views of our members and to help stir up enthusiasm. They are given without comment and simply to let everyone have a chance to criticize or praise, if they feel like it, so that the association as a whole can be benefitted by their views.—E. J. F.]

A SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION

I wish to take this means of thanking the members of Roseview Union for the magnificent contribution they have made to the general funds of the association. Besides paying in their usual quota of fifty cents per member they have included in the first quarterly report for 1911 a cheque for \$25, with a request that it be used to further the aims of the U. F. A. This is the first contribution of such a nature that has been received and need-less to say it is very acceptable. Such a mark of appreciation is a splendid one, and it is encouragement such as this which shows the officers of the central association that their work is meeting with approval.

In sending in the remittance, L. B. Hart, the secretary of Rose View Union, writes as follows:

"Enclosed please find \$33.50, of which \$8.50 is for membership dues for the first quarter and \$25 is to be used to further the aims of the U. F. A. In the meeting held last Saturday the members spoke in highest praise of the work the U. F. A. is doing and it was unanimously decided to send this small amount to help on the good work. It was also decided to offer the ladies of our district the second Saturday in every month on which to hold a Woman's Club. We hope this club will be used to help and defend the U. F. A. The union also endorsed the action of the officers in sending a telegram to the Hon. W. S. Fielding on the reciprocity agreement. A petition from the Acme Union to the Hon. Duncan Marshall, asking that one of the five demonstration farms be located in this district, was read and approved of, with the understanding that Acme district means south of Trochu Valley, east of the Red Deer River. Rose View Union wishes the central officers continued success."

The story is told and, as stated above, we are only too pleased to accept the donation and to credit same to Rose View by publishing our acknowledgement.
E. J. FREAM.

STILL GROWING

The last meeting of Moyerton Union was very successful, two new members being enrolled. This brings our membership up to twenty-six. The principal subject up for discussion was the pork packing plant. We intend to make war on the gophers, as can be instanced by the fact that over forty dollars' worth of strychnine has been ordered by the members of the union.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y.

Moyerton, Alta.

KINSELLA ORGANIZED

Twenty-two farmers were present and twenty-two charter members were secured for Kinsella Union, which was organized by the farmers of that district a few days ago. The first officers elected are: President, H. H. Kennedy; vice-president, G. W. Jewett; secretary-treasurer, T. T. Edmunds. Kinsella district is a new one but the farmers are determined to be to the front and the result is that you will hear from us often from now on.

T. T. EDMUNDS, Sec'y.

Kinsella, Alta.

RECIPROCITY AND MARKETS

At a joint meeting of the unions in the Edmonton district held a short time ago the following resolution was unanimously adopted and was wired to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Ottawa: "Joint meeting Edmonton, of Edmonton, Strathcona, Namsco and East Clover Bar Unions of United Farmers of Alberta, reciprocity agreement unanimously endorsed; urge its adoption.—F. C. CLARE, Secretary Edmonton Union." Edmonton Union is also taking up the question of proper market facilities in the Edmonton district and the following resolution has been sent out: "At a meeting of the committee of the various unions adjacent to Edmonton, appointed to go into the Edmonton city market by-laws, of which your local union was one, I brought up the question of marketing our produce by our own representative, and it was thought it would be advisable to have the matter discussed by the various unions to find out how many would be willing to fall in with the plan. I have therefore taken upon myself to draw out this circular. The present system of marketing our produce is certainly not in the interest of the farmers. I believe it is estimated that the average

loads of coal and produce on the Edmonton market average about 61 loads a day. Take it that ten men take the whole of the day on an average to sell their loads, surely the value of the time of these ten men should well pay the salary of a good salesman. Under the present system if a farmer wants to sell either a load of hay, grain, etc., he either takes it on the market and waits for a buyer or else he seeks a buyer before he takes his produce in. In either case the cost is great if the value of the time taken is considered. Irrespective of this, not knowing the price he should ask, he often injures himself and his neighbors by underselling. If we had a farmers' salesman he would be in touch with all the buyers and the markets, and it would be up to him to get the farmer the best possible price so that when a load was taken into town he could at once not only place it but also tell the owner the price he should get. He could phone to those farmers who have phones if he wants any produce he knows or thinks they have, and they could phone him should they wish to sell and he could tell them at once the chances of selling and the price. He could also arrange shipments in carlots when conditions allowed.
F. C. CLARE, Sec'y.
Edmonton, Alta.

LITTLE BEAVER ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers of the Little Beaver school district was held a short time ago when it was decided to organize a local branch of the U. F. A., under the name of Little Beaver. Fifteen members joined the Union and the following officers were elected: President, H. S. Djuve; vice-president, Henry Peterson; secretary-treasurer, H. Townsend; directors, W. H. Townsend, P. Ramsay, O. Kahnest, P. Aursnes, F. Bowles, J. C. Ram.

HERBERT TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

Perintosh, Alta.

MOUNTAIN MILL IN LINE

I have much pleasure in reporting that a local union of the U. F. A. has been successfully organized at Mountain Mill. Mr. Buchanan was present and explained to the meeting just what the association was doing. The meeting was an entire success, twenty-one members joining the union. The officers elected were: President, N. R. Lees; vice-president, R. Lang; secretary-treasurer, A. R. Main.

A. R. MAIN, Sec'y.

Mountain Mill.

FERRY WANTED

The regular meeting of Clover Bar Union was held on March 27, with a good attendance of members. Satisfactory prices were quoted by different parties on formalin and bluestone and the meeting then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening, April 24.

W. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

Clover Bar, Alta.

HARMONY WITH US

The farmers of the Vallejo district met on March 30 and decided to organize a local Union of the U. F. A., nineteen members signing the roll. The first officers elected were: President, J. H. Brown; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Fawcett. It was decided to name the union "Harmony", and as our settlement is enthusiastic we look forward to a strong organization.

C. A. FAWCETT, Sec'y.

Vallejo, Alta.

COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE

The members of Mount Zion Union are strongly in favor of compulsory hail insurance, and we would very much prefer it to the present hail insurance system. There are large localities in our country which will in a short time revert back to ranching if something is not done at an early date to protect the farmers against hail.

T. A. McMAHON, President.

Pleasanton, Alta.

DEBATE ARRANGED FOR

The regular meeting of Sunnydale Union was held on April 1, twenty ladies and gentlemen being present. Mr. D. McKenzie, of Rising Sun, was present and helped us along with a short address. Two papers were read referring to the sacrifices made by the U. F. A. leaders and the duty of members to the association. A debate has been arranged for the next meeting, the subject being Free Trade vs. Protection. D. McKenzie will champion the free trade cause, while A. J. Fouracre will uphold the honors of the protectionists.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.

Rivercourse, Alta.

LAKEFORD HUSTLING

The last regular meeting of Lakewood Union was a good one, and we had splendid discussions on several subjects, among them being formalin, gopher poison, and finally moved that all members of Lakewood Union unanimously demand reciprocity with the United States, free agricultural implements and free trade with Great Britain. The secretary received instructions to wire our Federal member, J. Douglas, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, and also to write to the papers mentioned in The Guide on March 15, viz., Toronto Star and Montreal Witness.

ALFRED GREEP, Sec'y.

Killam, Alta.

SOME VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

The usual meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on March 24, with a fair attendance and keen interest. The twine question came up for con-

sideration and arrangements were made for us to secure our supply co-operatively. Estimates were submitted for our hall that is to be. We notice with satisfaction that the fund for same is gradually getting larger. Official circular No. 3 created interest, especially that part devoted to organization. We think the suggestion of picture post cards a good one, not to be confined to pictures but also print facts of our progress and aims. A suggestion was made and we thought well of it, that all unions should meet on set nights all over the province. This would enable the central office to put any special business before the locals quick. It would all be discussed in one night and answers come in a bunch instead of straggling. Our system by which a member is appointed at each meeting to act as chairman at the following meeting under the obligation of reading a paper on some subject is drawing out a surprising amount of talent and we can heartily recommend this course to other unions.

Blackfoot, Alta. JAS. STONE, Sec'y.

RECIPROCITY APPROVED

At the last regular meeting of Okotoks Union, held on March 4, a resolution strongly endorsing the reciprocity agreement was adopted and a copy of same was wired to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance. We also had an additional attraction in the shape of a speech from T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Calgary, on the benefits to be derived by the farmers handling their own grain and kindred subjects. The meeting was one of the best ever held here and as a result fifteen shares in the Grain Growers Grain Company were sold and four subscriptions taken for The Guide, while eleven new members joined the union. This is a good start for a banner year in 1911, and you will hear often from Okotoks Union.

E. E. SANDERS, Sec'y.
Okotoks, Alta.

ENDORSED RECIPROCITY

Fertile Plains Union is composed of farmers who live in the region south of Bow Island. It was organized on January 7 with eighteen members, and at date, March 6, has a membership of forty-eight, a gain of thirty members in two months. During this term we have made purchases exceeding over two thousand dollars upon which we estimate that we have effected a saving of a few hundred dollars. We have been meeting regularly twice each month and have found plenty to occupy our attention. Our meeting on March 4 was quite an enthusiastic one and we had an increase of membership by eleven. We agreed to unite in purchasing formaldehyde with which to treat our seed grain and potatoes. We were held up last year for this to the tune of 65 cents per lb., and we now expect to get it this year for about one-third of that cost. We are arranging to make war on the gophers and are looking up the strychnine proposition. The officers were instructed to communicate with the minister of agriculture, urging upon him the favorable consideration of the petition sent him from Bow Island re the location of a demonstration farm near that place. The secretary was instructed to wire the Hon. W. S. Fielding the union's approval of the reciprocity agreement.

W. S. HENRY, Sec'y.
Bow Island, Alta.

CADAGAN ORGANIZED

A public meeting of the residents in the vicinity of Cadogan was held on March 22, when Guy W. Johnson of Provost, was present to explain the objects and workings of the U. F. A. Mr. Johnson gave a lengthy address on the benefits to be derived by the farmers uniting together for their own interests, and the result was that twenty-two members joined the union, the following officers being elected: President, J. Hannsman; vice-president, B. A. Marks; secretary-treasurer, R. C. George; directors, F. Preadiger, H. Riedel, A. Fossen, J. McCartney, N. C. Christianson, F. B. Shepersky.

R. C. GEORGE, Sec'y.
Cadogan, Alta.

NATIONAL, NOT PARTIZAN

At the last regular meeting of Rose View Union it was suggested that local unions in each and every local improvement district or municipality organize in such a way that if there is an opening for another local in the district that they see one is formed, and after all the unions possible are formed in the district that the members then take it upon themselves to canvass every man not a member and if possible secure him as such. We think that by thus having a definite allotment of territory to each union we would be getting the organization work down to some kind of system. Each union could appoint two or more men and they could form a district committee to arrange the work. This committee would also be useful in many other ways, such as arranging joint meetings and ordering supplies. The following resolution was also adopted: "Resolved, that we, the members of Roseview Union No. 68, look upon the reciprocity agreement now before parliament as a national and not as a partizan issue, therefore we, Conservatives and Liberals alike, write and urge our representative, C. A. Magrath, to vote for this agreement as we believe it will be of immense benefit to us and therefore to Canada. We also request him to use his influence to have agricultural implements placed upon the free list and to increase the British preference to at least 30 per cent. of the general tariff."

L. B. HART, Sec'y.
Carbon, Alta.

PROGRESSING RAPIDLY

At the last meeting of Bowell Union forty-one members were in attendance. Crop conditions in this district are excellent. Everything is running along nice and smoothly in our union and our meetings are well attended. Two new names were added to our membership roll, which now totals 58.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.
Bowell, Alta.

CO-OPERATIVE MATTERS

At the last regular meeting of Olds Union the members unanimously endorsed the action of the secretary in having telegraphed to Ottawa a resolution of acceptance by Olds branch of the action the government is taking on the question of reciprocity with the United States. Ten new members joined the union, which now gives Olds branch a membership of eighty-five.

JOS. STAUFFER, Sec'y.
Olds, Alta.

PREPARING A DEBATE

At the second meeting of Verdant Valley Union we received eight new members, making a total of twenty-four to date. We are arranging for a special meeting at which there is to be a general

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ALFALFA—Montana Grown	\$7.10 \$13.75 \$27.25	\$7.50 \$14.50 \$28.25
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TIMOTHY Gold Standard	\$14.75	\$15.75	CLOVER Alsike	22.25	23.50
TIMOTHY Gilt Edge	13.75	14.75	MILLET Hungarian	5.75	6.50
WESTERN RYE Gold Standard	16.00	17.00	MILLET German	5.75	6.50
WESTERN RYE Gilt Edge	15.00	16.00	MILLET Common	5.75	6.50
BEOME Gold Standard	14.00	15.00	MILLET Hog	5.75	6.50
BEOME Gilt Edge	13.00	14.00	MILLET Siberian	5.75	6.50
CLOVER Common Red	23.00	24.00			

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debate, the subject under discussion to be, "Resolved, that the soil can be over-cultivated." The purpose of this debate is to get the different opinions of the members as to the best way to put in this year's crop.

ROLAND PRENTISS, Sec'y.
Verdant Valley, Alta.

RECIPROCITY ENDORSED

The monthly meeting of Hill End Union was held in the De Winton hall, there being a good attendance of members. Jas. Speakman was present and delivered a very able address on the questions of the day. It was unanimously decided to endorse the tariff resolutions presented to the government and parliament by the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and recognising that the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States is an important step towards carrying out these resolutions it was urged that parliament should ratify the agreement. The secretary received instructions to order a supply of Direct Legislation pamphlets. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Speakman for his able address.

GORDON W. HEALY, Sec'y.
Hill End, Alta.

THE EXCEPTION

At the regular meeting of Leduc Union a resolution was passed requesting local dealers in potatoes to buy same according to quality, in like manner as grain is handled. A vote was taken on the reciprocity question and resulted adversely, all who voted doing so in the negative. A resolution was passed requesting the central executive to take up the question of excessive express rates on shipping hogs. One member shipped a sixty pound hog sixty-five miles and the charge was \$5.

C. E. A. SIMONDS, Sec'y.
Leduc, Alta.

RECIPROCITY ENDORSED

At the last regular meeting of Airdrie Union a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the reciprocity agreement and expressing the goodwill of the members towards its promoters.

T. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.
Airdrie, Alta.

MANY MATTERS CONSIDERED

At the last regular meeting of Tepee Lake Union the resolution of Strathmore Union on the hail insurance question was accepted and the secretary instructed to act on same. A committee of three to arrange for sports was appointed. They will report at a later date. The matter of shipping cream came in for considerable discussion and we expect to report further on this at a later date.

HARRY KING, Sec'y.
Earlie, Alta.

GOOD SPEAKER WANTED

Kinnondale Union now has a membership of seventy, eleven new members having been secured at the last regular meeting. By an unanimous vote the members have expressed themselves as in favor of the reciprocity agreement, and a resolution to that effect has been forwarded to our local member, also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We are badly in need of a speaker to explain just what the association has done, as we organized ourselves and we hope to be visited by one of the officers at an early date.

F. O. FOX, Sec'y.
Kinnondale, Alta.



W. G. McMAHON
Sales Agent - WINNIPEG, Man.

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN THE famous Touchwood Hills District. Four miles south of Punnichy; 65 acres under cultivation; three-roomed lumber cottage and various outbuildings. Small fenced pasture; good water. All gently rolling, good wheat land; \$14.00 per acre, easy terms. Apply to owner, H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

FOR SALE—CULTIVATED FARM OF 360 acres, well watered and buildings, on the "Portage Plains," 4 1/2 miles from Macdonald, O.P.R., and 3 miles from Fulton on C.N.R. School at corner of farm. Working horses and implements can also be bought.—D. McCuaig, Macdonald P.O., Man. 84-6

GREAT SNAP—320 ACRE FARM, 170 broken, 70 more to be; all fenced in; good 7 roomed house; stable 28x70; good granaries and other buildings; plenty hay and water; big pasture. Easy terms. For particulars write O. J. Larson, Broadview, Sask. 87-2

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, 4 MILES from Wolseley; nearly all under cultivation and clean, new house and barn and graneries. Terms easy. Apply owner, Box 197, Wolseley, Sask. 86-6

WILD AND IMPROVED LANDS IN THE Goose and Eagle Lake District. — H. P. Leech, Rosetown, Sask. 86-6

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

COAL FOR SALE

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOW MEN BUY Lignite Coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. Two dollars per ton f.o.b. Blenheim. Write J. E. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 86-4

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR 25c WILL TELL HOW TO CURE CALVES of Scour.—Donald Fraser, Blanchard Road, Pictou Co., N.S.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE—Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—3 CARS GOOD HIGHLAND Hay, \$12 ton; also 300 bushels improved Belgian oats, cleaned; bags extra; 60c bushel, f.o.b. Macoun, Sask.—D. H. Chamberlain. 87-6

SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY, ETC.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT—VIR-ginia Creeper, Lilacs, Roses, Ponderosa Pine, American White Elm, Maples and Golden Willow Cuttings; strong plants, home-grown, priced right. Also a quantity of Early Sunrise Potatoes of three years' selection; a heavy yielder and the very best quality. Pure Banner and 60 day Oats.—Harold Orchard, Hazelhurst Farm, Lintathen, Man. 88-6

POPLAR TREES—NATIVE GROWN AT Lethbridge, five to seven feet high, 20c each f.o.b. Lethbridge. Cash must accompany all orders.—L. P. Tuff, Lethbridge, Alta. 87-4

BINDER TWINE WANTED

THE G.G.A. OF WASKADA WISHES TO hear from the different Binder Twine Companies their very best terms on twine in carlots f.o.b. at Waskada not later than the end of May.—John W. Millions, Sec. 87-4

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED MARCH 22, 1911, FROM SEC. 30-22-22 W. 2, one bay mare, weight 1,400 lbs., 9 years old, shod on front feet when last seen. One black horse, white face, wall eye, 7 years old, branded P on left shoulder. One dark bay horse colt, white star on forehead. One light bay filly, white star on forehead. \$20.00 reward will be given for return of horses or information leading to recovery, to Alfred Flavel, Marleton P.O., Sask. 87-4

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

SITUATION WANTED

CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS carefully selected, arriving every Monday. Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal, or 14 Grenville St., Toronto. 89-8

TEACHER WANTED

MALE TEACHER FOR QUILL CITY School District for balance of year 1911, duties to commence at once.—Arthur B. Hall, Sec. Treas., Wadena, Sask. 88-2

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CO., LTD.—"The largest distributors of labor in Western Canada." Supply men for work, city or country, without charge to the employer. Phone Main 6344; night phone Fort Rouge 2020. Office, corner Main and Pacific, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment, highest financial references. B.E. QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. P. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

"PROGRESS AND POVERTY"

We have been deluged with requests for literature on the taxation of land values. On that account we have secured a number of copies of Henry George's great book, "Progress and Poverty." The book contains over 400 pages and is the standard work upon the subject. We will sell these books to our readers while they last at 20 cents postpaid. They will be sent by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

EARLY TRIUMPH POTATOES—FIRST Early potatoes on wholesale markets; heavy yielder, good keeper, oval to round, pink color, white inside, heavy stocks; bushel \$2, 6 bushels \$10, 12 bushels \$18, f.o.b. Roblin, Man. Delivery May 1st to 20th.—W. J. De La Mare, Roblin, Man. 86-6

HONEY EYE ROSE POTATOES—GROWN from improved seed, hand selected for several years for increased yield, smoothness and other desirable qualities. Prizes at Regina and Brandon Seed Fairs; \$1.75 per bushel.—Malcolm N. Ross, Box 171, Regina. 86-4

SEED OATS—BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND Tartan King, 31 cts.; cleaned, 33; feed, 29; 2° Red Fife Wheat, 90 cts. All seed guaranteed clean; 600 bus. cleaned flax, in bulk \$2.75; with bags \$2.85.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 88-2

URUGUAYAN POTATOES—BEST VAR-iety for quality and yield, \$1.00 per bus. Carman No. 1 nearly as good, 75c; bags free, f.o.b. Valley River.—W. J. Boughen. 88-2

FLAX FIT FOR SEED—A LIMITED quantity first class flax thoroughly cleaned. Price \$8.15 f.o.b. Winnipeg; sacks free. Sample on request.—Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd. 88-3

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg.

CHOICE SEED WHEAT, NO. 169 MINNE-sota Pedigreed for sale, \$1.00 per bushel, \$1.10 in bags. Poultry stock all sold out. Eggs for sale.—J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 86-6

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF GOOD TIM-othy seed, ten cents per lb., bag extra.—Samuel Grahame, Gilbert Plains, Man. 86-6

FOR SALE—ABOUT 700 BUSHELS BAR-ley good enough for seed. Apply John A. Kyle, Glenella, Man.

REGISTERED MENSURY SEED BARLEY for sale, \$1.00 bus. on car.—Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man. 89-2

SIX CARLOADS OF BANNER OATS FOR sale.—Val. Kraemer, Wilcox, Sask. 88-6

FENCE POSTS FOR SALE

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR-ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 82-13

BEEES FOR SALE

TWENTY-FIVE SWARM A1 ITALIANS—Price nine dollars each f.o.b. here.—L. J. Crowder, Box 605, Portage la Prairie, Man. 88-6

BEEES FOR SALE—IN 8 FRAME HIVES for May delivery, \$10.00 per colony.—D. Langill, Giroux, Man. 88-6

POULTRY AND EGGS

S.O.W. LEGHORNS—PRIZE-WINNERS, 12 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes, including 4 firsts, 4 specials and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$8.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 15. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.O.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan.—W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man. 89-6

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Roup Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 27-18

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRY OUR strains for laying and winning. 18 prizes at Brandon and Regina on 14 entries, including Nor'-West Farmer Cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen headed by 1st Cock, Brandon, 38 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st Cockerel, 32 per 15, 35 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs, 32 per 15.—John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

POULTRY AND EGGS

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Heading B.P. Rock pens, 1st Cock, 8th Okl. at Man. Prov., 1911. Heading S.O.W. Leghorn pens, 2nd pen Cock at Man. Prov., 1911. Won 2nd and 7th S.O.W. Leghorn pullet at Man. Prov. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100.

J. H. CLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize-winning B.P. Rocks. This season's yards are headed by 3rd Cockerel, 1911, and best sons of 2nd prize Cockerel, 1909, Man. Poultry Shows. Eggs, 1 setting, \$2.00; 8 settings, \$5.00. All my breeders for sale after May 15th.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS—BARRED to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for fifteen. Place orders well in advance. No stock for sale.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

McOPA FARM—WINTER LAYING BAR-red Rocks and Indian Runner Ducks' Eggs \$2 per setting; 3 for \$5. Will try to please you.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 84-8

EGGS FOR SALE—AT \$1.50 PER SETTING of fifteen, from choicest pure bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds.—Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 84-8

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.O. WHITE LEG-horns, heavy laying strain, now running over 80% fertile. Special price during April and May, \$1.25 for 15. First come, first served.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 85-10

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PURE BRED Barred Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also 500 bushels seed wheat, Red Fife and Alberta Red Fall wheat; also 150 bushels potatoes.—Mrs. E. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES EGGS from snow white birds; highest type of breeding. One dollar per setting.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 85-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD TYPE AND color, bred from prize-winning stock; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15.—John Muirhead, Carberry. 87-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—From prize-winning solid buff birds, \$2.00 per setting.—T. A. McDonald, Deloraine, Man. 88-8

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—ALL CHOICE colored birds, good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man. 89-6

PURE BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE—Eggs \$1.50 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fethergill, Bladworth, Sask. 28-12

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.25 for 15, or \$6.00 per hundred.—John McGinitie, Tofteld, Alta. 84-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.00 for 15, \$4.00 100.—Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 84-6

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 per 15.—Mr. W. Booker, Dundurn, Sask. 87-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. One dollar for fifteen eggs.—W. F. Somers, Carman. 85-6

EGGS FOR SALE—S.O. WHITE LEG-horns, \$1.50 per 15.—R. Robinson, Box 654, Brandon. 85-6

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, \$1.50 per fifteen; two settings \$2.50.—B. D. Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 87-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING—Good laying strain, \$1.50 for 15.—Wm. Golland, Brendbury, Sask. 86-6

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching, 50c per dozen.—R. B. Rook, Moore Park, Man. 86-6

FOR SALE—EGGS, PURE BRED RHODE Island Reds, \$1.50 for 15.—Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 88-6

EGGS FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMS. Two dollars per fifteen.—Fred. Louth, Stephenfield, Man. 89-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—\$1.50 FOR 15.—Vivian Pellett, Cardfield, Semans, Sask. G.T.P. 89-6

T. W. KNOWLES, EMBERSON, MAN. Eggs for setting from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting.

WHITE WYANDOTTES' EGGS—\$2.00 PER 15.—J. H. Thomas, Trochu, Alta. 89-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—W. F. Dawson, Juniata, Sask. 87-6

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp, 8695, sire King's Crest Imp, (4764), (11385), four years old May 10th, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double; hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Kawanda P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, U.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp, and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cockerels all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomerooy P.O.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSBER, MAN.—We wish to reduce our Shorthorns without having a public sale. We have pure bred Shorthorn bulls from six to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. Inspection invited. Yorkshires of November farrow, either boars or sows, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include crate and registered pedigree.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

CREDIT SALE, MAY 10, 1911—FARM, 50 head Shorthorns, implements, household effects. Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card. Sale begins 10 a.m.—James Wilson, Prop., Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

ANOTHER MERGER CONSUMMATED

Mr. B. G. Winans, vice-president of the Dominion Bond Company, Limited, announced last week that negotiations had been completed for the consolidation of Belding, Paul & Company, Limited, the Corticelli Silk Company, Limited, and the Cascade Narrow Fabric Company, Limited. These companies control the output in Canada of silk threads, etc. The Belding, Paul Company, established in 1878, has extensive mills at Lachine Canal in Montreal. The factories of the Corticelli Silk Company are located at St. John's, Que., and those of the Cascade Narrow Fabric Company, Limited, at Natowick, Que. The new company will be known as the Belding, Paul & Corticelli Silk Company, Limited, and will have a capitalization of \$1,250,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock authorized, of which \$850,000 is being issued at the present time; an authorized amount \$1,250,000 of common stock, of which \$750,000 is being issued, and \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent. debentures, of which \$750,000 are issued. The men who have helped to bring the different companies to their present successful position will continue to be identified

GROCERY CATALOGUE FREE

Send for a copy. DUNGAN & HUNTER, Logan Avenue, WINNIPEG.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. — J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bulls for sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BREED for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Glendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

15 BULLS 15—GOOD, STRAIGHT REGIS-tered Shorthorns fit for service, \$50 to \$75. Fine young Clyde stallion cheap.—J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—ONE MARCH, TWO APRIL litters improved Berkshires. Price \$10.00 each, registered and crated, Roland Station.—R. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 88-4

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-stone, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

with the new company, with Mr. Frank Paul as president. It is understood that \$400,000 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, carrying with it a bonus of common stock, will shortly be offered for public subscription, jointly, by Messrs. C. Meredith & Company, Limited, and the Dominion Bond Company.—Monetary Times.

EXCLUDE NEGRO

A general meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held April 18, when the most important item of business for the afternoon was a resolution having to do with the question of negro immigration in the Canadian west. This resolution read as follows:

"Whereas it has been learned that a large number of negroes, who have for years been occupying land in the state of Oklahoma, U. S. A., are being induced to sell their land and come to Western Canada to take up homesteads or purchase land for settlement; and whereas, as has been found on examination at the frontier, many of them are unable to pass the physical examination, while others appear to fill the requirements of such examination and have been admitted into Canada;

"Whereas, those who have come into Canada and taken up land have not proved themselves satisfactory as farmers, thrifty as settlers, or desirable neighbors to white settlers, and have not, and will

not likely assist in the proper development of our country and its resources;

"Be it therefore resolved, that the Board of Trade of the city of Winnipeg strongly urge upon the government the advisability of preventing the entrance into Canada of that class of immigrant."

It was pointed out that immigration officials were reporting to the Dominion government in this matter, and it was the opinion of those who took part in the discussion that the hands of the government would be strengthened in whatever line of action was deemed necessary, by the passing of such a resolution. The motion was carried and will be forwarded to Ottawa.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

Yearly Statement of New Merger

The result of the first half year's business of the Steel Company of Canada, ended December 31, 1910, is gratifying and is encouraging to note that the surplus was at the rate of 4.20 per cent. on the common stock. This company is one of the last large mergers effected.

The company was a consolidation of a number of iron and steel plants, brought about largely through the efforts of Mr. W. M. Aitken last year. The concerns which came into the consolidation were the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, The Montreal Rolling Mills Company, the Canadian Screw Company, the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company and the Canadian Bolt and Nut Company.

The companies gave the following capitalization:

Bonds, 6 per cent.	\$10,000,000	\$6,850,000
Preferred, 7 per cent.		
cumulative	10,000,000	6,500,000
Stock, common	15,000,000	11,500,000
The profit and loss statement is as follows:		
Profits from operation for six months ending Dec. 31, 1910, after deducting charges for repairs and maintenance		\$783,664.94
Less fund for depreciation and renewal of plants		104,071.11
Balance		\$679,593.83
Less six months interest on bonds of the Steel Company of Canada	\$190,500.00	
Less six months interest on bonds of Montreal Rolling Mills Company	15,000.00	
Less interest on mortgage, H Hogan		\$805.00
		\$227,370.50
		\$245,918.33

Combined average yearly earnings maintained.

Profits Look Well

The Royal Securities Corporation at the time of the formation of the Steel Company of Canada stated that the combined average yearly earnings of the various companies, "exclusive of the Bolt and Nut Company, amounted to \$1,291,917, being over three times the annual interest of the bonds to be issued." Accepting this as an indication of what might be expected from the concern, it is evident that the statement was well within the mark. For the six months, the profits, the profits available for distribution in interest and dividends amounted to \$679,593, or at the rate of \$1,359,186 per year. This is \$68,269 more than the forecast. After all interest charges and dividends on preferred stock had been paid, the profits for six months amounted to \$245,918 or at the rate of \$491,836 per year. Thus the common stock has been earning at the rate of 4.20 per cent. during the first six months.

Loss of Bounties

The effect of the expiry of the bounties on iron and steel at the end of the last year must not be lost sight of. From the financial statement it does not appear to what extent the earnings of the company were benefitted by these bounties. Accepting the previous year's figures, we find that the total bounties drawn on the Hamilton concern on pig iron and steel ingots amounted to \$238,408. For the half year this would be \$119,204. The probabilities are that nothing less than \$100,000 of the earnings referred to above were contributed by bounties. Taking this amount from the profits shown, we have left actual earnings of approximately \$145,000 for the half year or \$290,000 for the year. This would be about 2 per cent. on the common stock of the company. To what extent the loss of these bounties will be offset by economies, many of which it certainly was impossible to put into effect during the first six months, is difficult to say. The savings will amount to a very large sum, and it would not be surprising if the concern for the entire year would show very close to 4 per cent. upon its capital.—Monetary Times.

SPEERS'

HORSE EXCHANGE

Auditorium Barn at C.P.R. Stock Yards
Permanent Auction Mart—All Sales under Cover
Near cor. Logan Ave. and McPhillips St. **Winnipeg** Take Belt Line and Logan Ave. west cars

A Large number of **Nebraska**

Horses

blacks, dapple greys and roans

—BY—

AUCTION

May 1st

AND 4th

At 1 p.m. each day



This is a high-class shipment and will make excellent farm and work horses.

Including Heavy Draught, Farm, Delivery and Driving Horses.

SPECIAL—A select lot of Heavy Farm Work Horses.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY

AUCTION EVERY MONDAY & THURSDAY.

We sell strictly on commission. 150 Horses always on hand. All horses sold with a warranty are returnable by noon the day following sale if not as represented. This is the only horse exchange with railroad loading facilities.

R. JAMES SPEERS T. C. NORRIS

Proprietor Phone GARRY 1675 Auctioneer



The Standard Elevator built by the Gillespie Elevator Construction Company.

GILLESPIE ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION CO.

BRANDON MANITOBA
Builders of Grain Elevators

Plans and specifications made to suit special cases and local conditions.

WHERE CO-OPERATION FAILED

Some persons who profess to be anxious to enter upon co-operative colony experiments are like the boy who co-operated with another kid in the purchase of a pup—a mongrel "yaller" pup.

This little boy perceived that there would shortly arise problems in regard to feeding the pup, so as they were leading it home he addressed his partner as follows:

"Say, Pete, which part of Rover would you rather have? Would you rather have the front half with the ears and eyes and nose and mouth, or the other end with just the tail?"

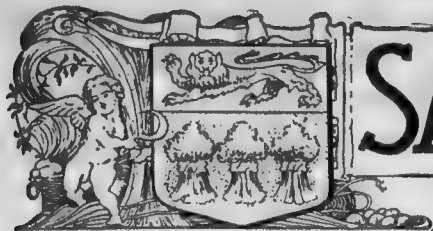
"I'll take the front half," responded Peter promptly.

"All right," replied the youthful co-operator, "then you'll have to feed him."

The late Richard Mansfield was playing "King Richard" in a western mining town. Presently when he came to the line: "A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!" an old miner hollered down from the gallery:

"Won't a jackass do?"

Yes," replied Mansfield, "come right down on the stage!"



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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AS WE SOW WE REAP

The seed time is on; work, work, early and late cleaning seed, milking cows, caring for the teams (often an extra; a sort of overtime)—wife too, working early and late; early breakfasts, late suppers, washing dishes, preparing dinners for the field, getting children off to school, watching for prairie fires, setting broody hens, washing, mending—rush, rush, no time to read, no time to play, scarcely time to pray. Yes, and what about the garden and planting trees—no time for that, only time at evening or noon; then you are too tired. Yes, but we love nice fresh radishes, lettuce, and other vegetables; a nice cared for garden with a properly arranged grove of growing trees is worth while. How nice it is to call at a well-balanced farm home—plenty of everything about, water, soft and hard, provided by a little forethought; a well cared for, sheltered garden; plenty of eggs, butter and home cured meat; everyone well fed, clad and housed; where the people are engaged in home-making; are there to live—part of a solid community—the home of a real Canadian yeoman, an ideal citizen fully cognizant of the fact that his little house or institution is, after all, the one real thing that makes Canada and the Empire permanently great—a home where flowers bloom and birds sing and music fills the air; a little time to converse with a stranger or neighbor; where one can rely upon hospitable treatment at any time—a place, in which every part of our social, municipal and whole governmental and religious organism seems to be held well in mind by the good people of the home.

Then how different a scene if you cross the road and view that shack—with straw covered stables—not a bluff of shelter of any kind near—snow still round about the stable as high as the roof—covered with litter, preserving same excellently until July. Enter the stable—you sink through the litter into several inches of water. The prairie was burnt last fall to within a few feet of the stable and shack—cow now is turned loose and has to go a mile to get a feed—no place even to set a hen where she could hatch a brood even in safety—wife either digging snow out of this straw protected bank, or carrying water from a slough half a mile away to wash, while across the prairie can be seen her good man hastening to get rich, surrounded by a group of hired men, cursing the spark plug of a new gasoline engine, while all the time the ground wire was broken.

Well, of course, this is seedling time and the crop harvested will likely be the kind we sow. I must confess my experience would lead me to believe that it takes many seedling times like the second picture, to reap a crop like to the first. Oh, yes, I hear some say, a man has to start. Yes, that is so, and a piece of ground 20 feet square is not much to start on—yet protected by any kind of windbreak, and two hours per day attending to home making matters properly, will often give more solid comfort in return, than eighteen hours per day trying to get rich. "As you sow, so shall you reap."

FRED W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

WHAT THE G.G.A. HAS DONE

The question is often asked, "What has the Grain Growers' Association done that calls upon me to join it, and spend a dollar a year towards upholding it?" This is a difficult question for most of us to answer, as very few in this community have been up against the hard facts which brought it into existence.

We are in some measure enjoying the fruits of other men's labor, and though we know something of the injustice that was carried on so rampantly a few years ago, it is not so marked in our own day. The last three years have been largely a period of organization and education; bringing the farmers from being scattered units, having no weight or influence, into one compact body, so that they may become a power and have their grievances looked into and remedied. Only the other week Colonel Sam Hughes was making light of the Ottawa delegation because he had heard the same views

brought forward again and again for the last ten or fifteen years. (If Hughes never uttered falsehoods, J. Hill would be poorer and Western Grain Growers richer. F. W. G.) That may be, but much has happened in that time, and today politicians (I was nearly saying statesmen), financiers, manufacturers and boosters of every class are taking it seriously and realizing that the tide of equality for all is rising rapidly, and that the farmers and the people are going to receive their due share of what they produce. I will try to bring before you what I consider has most affected us. The Manitoba Grain Act (what one might almost term the Magna Charter of the Grain Growers), together with amendments to it from time to time, was really the outcome of the thought, energy and work of our leaders. The Act is faulty in some of its clauses, but it has done much to safeguard the interests of the farmer and to lift the burden of injustice and wrong dealing that before he had to submit to. There is one other important reform that they secured and which is often overlooked. The coarse grains were carried on at a much higher freight rate than wheat. By constantly bringing the matter up they at last brought a considerable reduction in the rates of those grains, making it possible for the producer to ship them, when, in many cases, it would have been impossible to do so.

The association has also taken up individual cases when members have not been fairly treated and helped them to fight, and invariably win, and if any member thinks he has been wrongly treated by railway or other corporations, he can lay his case before the executive, who will look into it, and, if it is a real grievance, endeavor to procure redress. Often the companies will settle without going into court when they find they are not up against a single individual, but an association.

The past year has been a memorable one in the history of our movement. In the early part of the year a commission was appointed to investigate the conditions prevailing in respect to the storage and marketing of grain, and to report from their investigations on what they consider the best scheme in respect to it. The conclusion they came to will probably not meet the views of a good number, but the commission thought that a system of elevators owned by the farmers co-operatively, assisted by liberal aid from the government, would best meet the case. It has one great point in its favor and that is, while the government would advance on easy terms 85 cents on the dollar, the farmers putting up the remaining 15 cents, it would be entirely free from government intervention and no danger of becoming the plaything of political parties.

The great delegation to Ottawa may not have accomplished all that we hoped it would do, still it left its mark and influence on the minds of both political parties, and has moulded their thought a little in dealing with one or two questions that are of great importance to the West. It revealed its young strength to the legislators at Ottawa and it showed them that the West is in earnest.

What is the association trying to accomplish today? The main things are government control and operation of transfer and terminal elevators, the building and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the government, and revision of the tariff towards free trade.

What is the main reason why we want government owned elevators? It is, that the farmer may get the best possible price for his grain in the keen competition of the world's market and that the wheat shall arrive at the ultimate market in the condition in which the farmer sells it. This can only be done by eliminating, as far as possible, those who are interested in the grain trade having the handling of it. That manipulation and mixing goes on in the terminal elevators on this side, as well as on the other side is undoubted, as proved by the prosecution of various elevator companies during the past year.

The farmers are not alone in asking for

this reform; the Eastern millers and grain dealers are equally anxious to have it carried out as it presses hard on them, with the former in particular, as buying from the elevators they have to put up with inferior wheat at the same price as is paid for better wheat by their competitors who have line elevators. For my part I think that only by government control can the Grain Growers hope for justice in reference to grade, weight, dockage and preservation of the identity of grain. Further it is absolutely essential if we are to have a successful sample market.

Just a word or two respecting the Hudson's Bay Railway. We have now a definite promise from the government that it will be built and owned by the government. If it had not been for the Ottawa delegation it would have without doubt been handed over for someone else to build and operate. The Canadian Northern had, through their chief engineer, full access to all the survey data procured by the government at the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and they would have, almost without a doubt been handed over to them with permission to build the line, had not the government been made to recognize the strong feeling against such a course after the promises that had been made to the contrary. Although there are three trunk lines running through these Western Provinces, there is really no competition, and freight rates remain just as high as ever they were, but, with a line operated not for profit, but as a public utility, with rates as low as possible, only fixed as high as required to meet all charges, there will be real competition, and in order to procure their share of traffic it will be imperative for the big lines to reduce their rates. A few cents a bushel less on grain would make a difference to the grower. Failing government ownership there is a movement to get the farmers to build by forming a joint stock company. If it should mature, I hope they will realize that they are in a measure trustees of a public trust and by being content with a small return on their investment show to the other interests that self is not first, but the public good, and that the same ideal will dominate in the operation of internal elevators if the bill is carried through.

The tariff question I have no time to dwell upon; that it hits us hard there can be no question; it is estimated that every man on his farm pays from \$100 to \$150 a year for nothing through the tariff laws. Rather a stiff item to pay when we come to think that a big share of it goes towards filling the pockets of the manufacturers. The duty on implements presses very hard on the farmer, for they are, in a measure, to us the raw material of production, and how the manufacturers cry out to have that free, and in some cases are not satisfied to have a bonus as well.

What about the future? We must see to it that our organization grows in strength; we cannot allow it to weaken. Our opponents have tried time after time to drive in the wedge and split it asunder, but have failed. It will not be split by outside forces but by the indifference and neglect of its members. Someone has said that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and if we want to keep what we have won, we must be on the watch and keep moving along. All the Grain Growers are reaping the benefit of the work of the association, but only about one in ten are members of it. It is another case of ten men receiving good and only one to be found returning to give thanks.

A man was telling his friend that his boy was a corker in physiology. Only the other day he said he was sure it was not the higher moral influence that made me a good citizen. "What did the boy say it was?" asked the friend. The father replied, "He said I was afraid of the police."

It is something like that with the elevator interests. It is not that they are anxious to give us a square deal, they are treating us a little better just now, but they are afraid of the police in the guise of the Grain Growers' Association. Why, it is worth the dollar a year we pay into it only to uphold the policeman and keep him on the alert. Only last year I think

it was they nearly succeeded in wresting from the farmer the privilege of loading cars. They sent a deputation along with other interests to interview the members, and made such a plausible tale, that if the policeman hadn't been on duty and presented a counter case, with clearness and justness, they would have succeeded. Every member that ships grain ought to take out a life membership ticket, for it means to every shipper from fifty to one hundred more on every car.

As time goes on there will be other questions face us and demand solution. Better schools, better transportation facilities, question of taxation, Direct Legislation and other economic and social problems. What better place to thresh them out than in our local associations? Take the C. P. R. exemption from taxation; the government should be called upon to abrogate those clauses granting the exemption. The cry of confiscation and breach of faith would be made, but it is an injustice that they should not be called upon to pay their share to local taxes. The value of their lands have increased fourfold through the determination and industry of the settlers, who have to bear most of the burden. Our demands are possible, expedient and just. If they were granted tomorrow not one cent would the consumer have to pay.

The other day in town I heard a man, when talking about the work of the association say that for himself he was satisfied with things as they are and did not see why he should want them altered. It is this spirit of indifference, I might say selfishness, that we have to fight against and overcome. There are many like him who are content to enjoy and take advantage of all the benefits accruing through the work and thought of others, yet will not move a hand or move a step to improve present conditions. Appreciating what others have done to make our lot easier and better as men with right minds and true hearts, we ought to do what little we can to improve the conditions of our life not merely for ourselves but for those that will come after us.

"Let us then be up and doing

With a heart for any fate:

Still achieving, still pursuing:

Learn to labor and to wait."

J. W. DARMAN.

Lashburn, Sask.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Undersigned give the amount of fees paid to the central office by our various branches during the month of March:

Antler, \$7.00; Allan, \$2.00; Attica, \$10.00; Atwater, \$4.50; Bryceon, \$9.00; Boldenhurst, \$7.50; Baring, \$16.50; Bruno, \$5.00; Beaverdale, \$2.50; Battle Valley, \$5.00; Breckenridge, \$11.00; Bulyea, \$4.50; Balmay, \$7.00; Central Butte, \$7.00; Cairnsview, \$10.00; Carlyle, \$14.50; Copeland, \$19.00; Covington, \$1.00; Cantal, \$2.00; Churchbridge, \$17.50; Creckside, \$2.00; Dalesboro, \$8.00; Dale, \$4.50; Douglas, \$14.50; Dana, \$6.00; Eagle Creek, \$12.00; Estevan, \$9.50; Earl Grey, \$9.00; Ebenerer, \$10.00; Fairlight, \$4.00; Foam Lake, \$19.00; Forest Bank, \$8.00; Freedholm, \$5.00; Guernsey, \$12.00; Goshen, \$2.00; Graytown, \$13.50; Glenwherry, \$6.50; Glenrose, \$7.00; Hillsley, \$8.50; Heron, \$1.00; Herbert, \$15.00; Highfield, \$50.00; Juniata, \$5.00; Idaleen, \$6.50; Invermay, \$9.50; Kendalton, \$5.00; Kennedy, \$4.00; Kelso, \$4.50; Kindersley, \$7.25; Kennedey, \$7.00; Keeler, \$1.00; Lilac, \$5.00; Leoford, \$10.00; Long Creek Valley, \$16.00; Lake Centre, \$5.00; Laird, \$3.50; Langman, \$5.50; Laura, \$8.00; Landis, \$6.50; Lawson, \$14.50; Mildon, \$19.00; Mervin, \$10.00; Maryfield, \$5.50; Meota, \$8.00; Milestone, \$2.00; McTavish, \$5.00; Main Centre, \$16.00; Marquis, \$2.00; Neidpath, \$19.00; North Star, \$6.00; North Battleford, \$18.50; Nottingham, \$6.50; Newlands, \$12.00; Otthon, \$7.50; Orcadia, \$5.50; Pleasant Valley, \$12.00; Paynton, \$8.50; Pascal, \$50.00; Prairie Homes, \$5.00; Pilot Mound, \$7.00; Poplar Park, \$7.00; Raymore, \$6.00; Rabbitfoot Lake, \$8.00; Redvers, \$4.00; St. Paul, \$1.00; Senlac, \$9.00; South Melfort, \$5.00; Scott, \$11.00; Spy Hill, \$12.50; Swarthmore, \$23.50; St. Benedict, \$3.50; Sylvania, \$5.00; St. Paul,

\$11.50; St. Antoine, \$3.50; St. Maurice, \$3.00; St. Meinrad, \$11.50; Tantallon, \$5.50; Tessier, \$8.00; Tate, \$12.00; Thornfield, \$7.50; Waldron, \$8.50; Willmar, \$6.00; Wapella, \$2.00; Wauchope, \$14.50; Zelma, \$2.50.

NEWSY BRIEFLITS

Mozart is in favor of compulsory hail insurance, two cents per acre tax on all lands, with a maximum seven dollars per acre for complete loss. T. Chitty, secretary.

Harris.—Farmers have purchased controlling interest in Goose Lake Roller Mills, and consequently differently situated re government elevators. We wish them every success.

Life Membership Fund.—The operation of our life membership fund has cost to date \$144 all told.

Valparaiso wants to build an elevator this year; going to double membership and try for life members.

Wauchope.—In sympathy, but there is too much railway competition for an elevator to succeed.

Keeler.—Going right ahead with stock sheet; over 40 shares already taken.

Graham Hill sends petition signed by 13 members asking for Guide to be printed in German. Many others are asking for this. We have nothing to do with The Guide management.

Ingleford transfers their place of meeting to Colgate; has 60 shares promised for co-operative elevator; is calling for an organizer. Good!

Weir Hill is securing new members.

Quinton has 28 members for 1911, and wants the government to make six per cent the maximum rate of interest chargeable.

Meadow Bank after the buttons. All members should wear them. It is worth something to know our members at a glance. They are also after our pamphlet "The Association and its Work." Everyone should be able to con that as it shows our faults.

Lockwood got one life member last meeting and going in for more. Good, good! We wish they all would.

Copeland sends us nice encouraging letter. Thank you.

Paswegin sends regular remittance. Good.

Springdale giving prompt attention to business.

Pangman.—A new branch is getting into regular work. Wants a speaker. All right.

Glenavon, another new branch, gave prompt replies. Has 44 paid up members to date.

Normanton.—A wide-awake branch. Wants farmers to secure whole grain trade. Why not? Who grows it?

Lizard Lake, a new association, is in favor of reciprocity pact, government ownership and operation of Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevators.

Blue Hills is incensed at the attempt to remove the head tax from Chinese women and is on record in strongest terms in opposition to this measure. Their position is that the head-tax should rather be doubled.

Lampman.—Good movers, 53 paid up members. Taking stock in new elevator company to beat the band. Calling for organizer. Good. Wants to be one of the first 25.

Dundurn is in a turmoil over parliamentary procedure.

Colonsay getting organized within electoral boundaries in anticipation.

Eyebrow has organized a farmers' co-operative company. Their first coal venture caused a drop in coal of \$1.50 per ton. We wish them every success.

Constitution.—If any association has not received our constitution with proposed amendments, kindly notify this office.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company will most likely have a continuous line of new elevators on the C. N. R., Maryfield line to Moose Jaw.

Glasgow writes us that they want an elevator at their point immediately.

Neewin wants an elevator without delay.

Glenrose held an interesting meeting and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Churchbridge asks for even rights for all. Endorse the reciprocity agreement and ask that British goods should be allowed to enter Canada free.

Mervin wishes to go on organizing an elevator at their point at once.

Hillesden wishes to organize elevator at Dalsell siding.

Langham is to have a grand rally on June 23 this year and intend making it a day to be remembered in the history of Canada! This is good. We will help you as much as we can.

To Secretaries.—When wishing any matter printed in The Guide kindly send same to this office in the first instance, as when sent to Winnipeg direct it has to be returned to Moose Jaw. Our post office address is Box 508.

Goodwater sends us a list of prospective shareholders in the new elevator company.

North Battleford is going strong on the buttons, have just sent us \$7.50 in payment of a few. We wish other associations would do the same.

Augustine sends us their quarterly report, also \$10 in lieu of membership fees. This is good. B. C. Padfield is the president and Geo. McDonald, secretary.

Organization Work.—We are glad to report that E. Crain is doing good work in his line. He also tells us the Baring Association is thriving.

Laird is in favor of free trade with the United States in machinery.

Zelma says that one man ought to have one vote irrespective of the number of shares he buys. Right you are.

Mozart wishes to have some of our literature printed in the Icelandic language. We will do what we can in this matter.

North Tisdale held a meeting on the 8th inst., when new officers were elected. A resolution was also passed endorsing the reciprocity agreement.

Venn (Ridgford Branch G. G. A.) passed strong resolution endorsing the reciprocity agreement.

Goodlands also endorses the reciprocity pact.

Re Addresses.—Will secretaries please note to give us their post office address, also the name of their association when writing to the central office. This will obviate confusion and letters being wrongly addressed.

Walter Branch members are to do their best in the way of getting us life members this fall. This is splendid. We wish them luck.

The New Company.—Please address all correspondence respecting the new elevator company to Chas. A. Dunning, provisional secretary-treasurer Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Palfrey Block, Moose Jaw.

TAXING OF LAND VALUES

The land, the ground on which we stand; he who owns the land, owns those who live on it and from it. This is the monopoly of all monopolies, for the land is the primal source of every necessity of life. I would remind you that there is a vast difference in taxing land and taxing land values. By taxing land values, the land in the villages, towns and cities would bear the greater burden of taxation, and the agricultural land would have to pay a much smaller rate. The taxation of land values, especially in unoccupied lots in cities, and in unused lands in the country will effect great changes, for it will force this class of property on to the market, and will lower the price of land. Taxation of unused land according to its selling value will make it unprofitable to hold simply for its prospective value, and the more land there is in the market, the cheaper it will be. What a much better country this would be if all the unused land was accessible to the people. More homes, more schools, better roads, better towns and better railroad service. Think of the millions of unemployed people in the older countries and even people in Ontario, that would gladly live and work on the land if they only had the opportunity. But you say, "Let those people look after themselves, I am not my brother's keeper." I would remind you of the words of the Master, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." To my way of thinking, the most significant feature of the Lloyd George budget, and it is the beginning of a new order, is the intention to increase the taxation of land values until it has absorbed its whole annual value. In other words, the final purpose of this movement is to nationalize the land, to take it out of the hands of the few, and make all the possessors of it pay the nation for the use of it.

Man should not be penalized for the improvements which he puts on top of the land. The day is not far distant, in this and all countries, when the assessor will say when he visits you, "How much of this earth (land) do you use to the exclusion of all other men, and what is its value?" Under that state of affairs the municipalities, villages, towns and cities, will assess and collect their own taxes for the improvement of the country and the education of the people. This will be home rule, and they in turn would support the provincial and Federal governments. With this great revenue there would be no need of tariffs and it would ultimately bring international free trade, and free trade internationally would abolish armies and navies, except only for policing purposes. This and this only, will bring about "Peace and good-will on earth towards men."

J. W. GRANT.

Ituna Post Office, Sask.

DREYER RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Dreyer Grain Growers' Association held on Saturday, April 8, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "Whereas, this association being conscious of the many evils existing in the present system of municipal administration, and that the said system is not truly representative of the rate payers, we believe that our best interests would be served by the introduction of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Therefore, be it resolved, that we pledge our councillor to the system of Direct Legislation and to do all in his power to get the said system entered in the statute books as a by-law that all future councillors shall be controlled by it."

H. R. EARL, Sec'y.

Kinley, Sask.

HENRY GEORGE, JR. IN CONGRESS

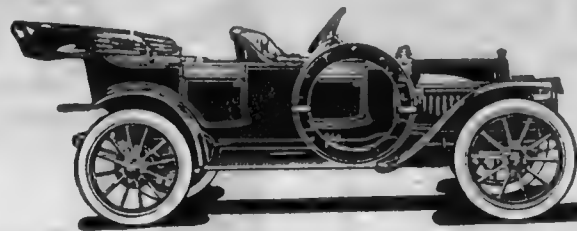
The American House of Representatives at Washington has had many shocks during the last year or two, but one of the greatest came in the reciprocity debate on April 18, when a member from New York city stood up and declared himself an absolute free trader. This was Henry George, Jr., the young economist, who has inherited not only the name, but much of the genius for economics of his distinguished father. Mr. George is interesting in connection with reciprocity for another reason. He is the man who, last November, defeated William S. Bennett, a regular Republican, who later opposed reciprocity and sought to upset the whole business by moving to secure the annexation of Canada.

"I look not only for the time when there shall be no tariff whatsoever to the north of us," said Mr. George, "but I look to see no tariff to the south of us, no tariff west of us; perfect freedom of trade throughout the world."

"I am here to ask for reduction of the tariff, be it ever so little at the start; I will work for that. But I hope that this is but the beginning. My feeling has been that once you raise the issue of the tariff the whole sham and swindle will come tumbling down. Though I am the only man in the House to declare himself a free trader, I believe that before a great while the great issue in this country will be protection or free trade. I would like to see that freedom of trade that will make it possible to sink our navy in the bottom of the sea and live under conditions of trade that will make unnecessary to consider the question of what the Japanese, Germans, or English will do to us; but it will be a question of getting protection at the lowest price."

RE FAIR DATES

In the April 10 issue of The Guide the dates of the Virden summer fair were announced as August 3 and 4, and of the Cartwright fair, July 20. This was a mistake. The dates of neither of the above, nor of the Gladstone fair, have been set as yet.



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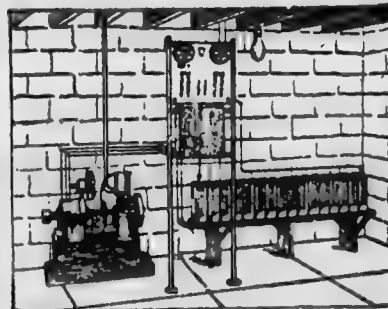
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HUDSON'S BAY TERMINALS

George H. Green, of Winnipeg, has recently returned from a trip to the Hudson's Bay country and has decided views upon where the bay terminus of the proposed H. B. railway should be located. Mr. Green has cruised and prospected through the country lying to the west of the bay for several years.

Speaking to a representative of The Guide, Mr. Green said: "There is only one right harbor on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, and that one is Nelson Harbor at the mouth of the Nelson River. This harbor is eight miles wide and fifteen miles long. The bed of the harbor is blue clay and the depth of the water ranges from twenty-six to fifty feet. The harbor has not been frozen over since white men first came into the country, 278 years ago. The shores are covered with a heavy growth of timber which shelters the harbor from all except north east winds and so long is the inlet that even these cause little disturbance.

"Some of the oldest settlers in the district told me that the sea has always been free of ice opposite the mouth of the river and that there is no reason why ships cannot enter the harbor at all seasons of the year. The land along the Nelson River is suitable for agriculture and thousands of families could find homes there. Also sufficient water power could be developed along the river to grind all the wheat in the country. The river is sheltered by forests for miles which shelter would greatly facilitate the running of trains on a track following the stream. These are only a few of the advantages of the harbor at Nelson.

"The disadvantages of Churchill as a terminal are many. I lived an entire year on the shores of this harbor and was enabled to see its condition at all seasons. It is impossible for vessels to enter this harbor during more than three months of the year. The Churchill River is very low in the fall of the year as it is fed by a comparatively small area. Thus the current in the harbor is not strong and ice forms by the latter part of November. After the ice forms it is hollow underneath when the tide is out. The returning tide brings in great quantities of float ice under the

body. This float ice is driven up through air holes and piles up fifteen and twenty feet high.

"The coasts are low and boulder strewn and the water along them is shallow. The winds drive the ice up on the shore in great packs which become anchored in the sand and rocks. These great packs must melt away as nothing will dislodge them. The shores are not clear of ice until the first of August. I made the trip by canoe from Churchill to Nelson, leaving the former port in July. For a hundred miles the shore was strewn with big hillocks of ice, but from there to Nelson there was not a sign of ice. The coasts were clear and had been for months.

"There is talk of using ice breakers in Churchill harbor. There is no ice breaker made, nor could one be made, that would stand any show against the barriers built up by the prevailing north-west winds. The country is open for sixty miles inland and thus the snow is allowed to drift into great heaps which would render it impracticable to keep the track open."

ENDORSE RECIPROCITY

The members of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, on April 20, endorsed the pending reciprocity pact by a vote of 44 to 13.

STEEL BOUNTIES

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)
Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 21.

The big stockholders of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., some of whom sold their shares at 60 the day before the budget speech and bought them back at 56 the day after Mr. Fielding had announced that the bounties on wire rods would not be renewed, are making another effort to induce the government to continue their annual handout from the Dominion treasury. A provincial election is to be held in Nova Scotia this summer, and it has been represented to the government that the Liberal party in that province will be defeated unless the Federal government comes to their assistance and secures them the support of the iron and steel interests by renewing the bounties.

The matter was discussed in the Liberal caucus on Thursday morning, and the renewal of the bounties was strongly advocated by Wm. Harty, of Kingston, and J. R. Stratton, of Peterboro, both of whom are largely interested in manufacturing enterprises. The proposal was as strongly opposed by other Ontario members and the few Western Liberals who had returned from the Easter recess, but finally it was agreed to leave the matter to the government. The agreement which has been made is one which appeals to the government, and from present indications it looks very much as if the bounty of \$6 a ton on wire rods would be renewed. The bounty paid on wire rods in the fiscal year ending on March 31, 1910, amounted to \$538,812.30.



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This "Old Reliable" Piano Will Save You From \$50 to \$100

FOR over forty years we have been manufacturing "Dominion" Pianos and Organs. The very best proof we can furnish you regarding their superior construction, permanency of tonal richness and moderate price is the fact that over 80,000 people all over the world, some of them your neighbors, have put our instruments to the test, and have voluntarily testified that they have no equal in these essential features. Read Dr. Bentley's remarkable testimonial—then act.

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"Fourteen years ago I bought a 'Dominion' Piano. It is a beautiful instrument, still perfectly sound, with a fulness and depth of tone equal to a baby grand, and an unequalled touch. I lose no opportunity to offer praise for your beautiful pianos, and think Canadians may well be proud of them, as we are of ours."—(Signed) Dr. L. Bentley, M.D., 907 Markham St., Toronto.

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The Way to Get Your "Dominion"

If there is no "Dominion" agent in your locality, we will ship you the same style piano as Dr. Bentley purchased on payment of a small deposit, and we will arrange terms to suit your convenience. Or you can select any other style of Piano, Organ or Piano-Player from our Catalogue that may appeal to you. Please send To-day for our handsome FREE Catalogue, sent post-paid anywhere.

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Seem Better Still

PURITY FLOUR

The housewife who uses Purity Flour knows it makes

MORE BREAD

BETTER BREAD

Do you know that?—or are you leaving it to your neighbor only to get the advantages this Famous Flour gives to those who use it.

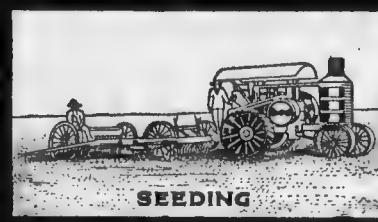
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Modern Farm Horse

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Farm Miscellany

MILK STANDARD

By W. F. Vickery, Calgary

To fix a standard for cow's milk as it comes into commerce is a most difficult matter. It is a well known fact that milk varies considerably in quality from day to day and even from morning to night with a sudden change of weather. The temperature being either extremely hot or cold, down will go the percentage of fat. But sometimes, when animals are kept under normal conditions and apparently no cause, the composition of milk yielded by individual cows sometimes varies. The breed would greatly influence the quality as cows like the Channel Island breed give a very high percentage of fat and as this qualification is inherited by them, it is little affected by food.

Individuality is another factor. Some cows actually give very rich milk and others of a poor quality. This being the case, every dairyman should test the milk of each cow and discover the characteristics of each animal; he would then be in a position to weed out from his herd those that were giving milk below the required standard. The health of the animal is very important as a cow suffering from advanced tuberculosis would give milk containing a low fat percentage. Again, another factor is the period of lactation, as at the commencement a large flush of milk is given but of poor quality, but toward the end the total solids increase greatly. Then another consideration is the first and last drawn milk. First drawn milk is always poor in fat, as, owing to distention there is an ever increasing pressure towards the sides of the milk secreting glands, which hinders the passage of the solids of milk into the reservoirs, but as the pressure is removed on milking these solids are able to pass down. The first drawn milk may contain from 1 to 2 per cent. fat, while the last would contain about 10 per cent.

Some breeds yield a larger quantity than others, but usually where a large quantity of milk is produced the fat percentage is not very high. Individuality also influences the quantity as some cows naturally yield a large quantity of milk. At the beginning of the lactation period a large quantity of milk is given, which decreases after a flush period, lasting often about four months. The food is an important factor as cows fed on any food which contains a high percentage of albuminoids would yield a large quantity of milk. Then, again, cows fed on watery foods such as brewers' grains, produce a large quantity of milk, but of a watery character.

The temperature of the cow barn would also largely affect the quantity of milk as the warmer the barn in moderation, the more milk produced, the reason being that less food is required to keep up the body heat. The amount of milk secreted depends on the size and activity of the glands and the size of the blood vessels going to and from the udder. Before I conclude, I should like to give some very common reasons for a cow giving less milk than she ordinarily should. These are as follows: Ill treatment, exertion, chasing by dogs, strange milkers, slow milkers and not stripping clean of the milk.

SHEARING

The tendency on the part of farmers is always to shear sheep late, say in May or June. Some do this through reasons of sympathy for the sheep thinking that the sheep suffer from cold when shorn early; others do it through reasons of economy, thinking less grain is required to keep the sheep warm when it retains its own coat; still others shear late through reasons of carelessness or procrastination—in other words—just because they haven't done it early. The proper time to shear depends in large part upon the shelter that can be provided for the sheep; but it should be done just as early as is compatible with the well being of the sheep. Where warm barns are at hand into which sheep can be turned in case a cold snap comes, it is not believed they will suffer perceptibly from the cold, nor require a noticeably larger amount of feed, if they are shorn in April. And both observation and ex-

periment lead to the belief that sheep both eat and do better as soon as freed from their heavy coat, and also that wool production seems stimulated by the cooler weather and a heavier fleece results within the year than when the sheep are shorn in hot weather. Those of course who have no warm sheep barns will do better to wait until warm weather is surely here than to shear early and run the risk of losing some of the flock from pneumonia.

Many a farmer makes a big boast of how many sheep he can shear in an hour; but in many of these instances examination of the sheep shows them to be in sorry plight—excited to the last degree, panting, bloody, with here and there big patches of skin torn or cut out. Casting aside all humanitarian principles, from the financial standpoint even it must be admitted that it does not pay to so frighten and abuse sheep. It often takes days for a sheep to calm down and when in such a highly nervous state none of the organs of her body are functioning properly and she is not getting the good of her feed, nor is she giving milk that is suitable for her lamb. Feverishness of the ewe often causes digestive disorders in the lamb and we have known many a good lamb to be half ruined through rough handling of the ewe at shearing time. When one gets in such a big hurry his shears glance this way and that and he often cuts the wool fibre an inch or two above where he wants to, making a second cut necessary. Wool buyers are looking for long, uniformly long fibres, and they are bound to buy at a discount these hacked up fleeces. It surely is a great deal better all round to handle the ewe carefully, not excite or injure her, and to go slowly enough so that each cut of the shears will be immediately effective. With experience, speed will come naturally anyway, but enforced speed cannot be anything else than disastrous.

It is noticed that a representative of a shearing machine firm claims that they make a comb that enables the user to clip

the fleece much more closely than formerly; to practically shave the sheep. Whether machine or hand shears are used, the writer does not believe it is desirable to clip so closely. The only instance where it might be so would be in case one were to dispose of each sheep at once. In that case he might profit by the added weight of that eighth or sixteenth of an inch; otherwise, if he keeps his sheep and shears them again, he will save nothing; he will simply get an eighth or a sixteenth of an inch of wool this year instead of next, for the annual wool growth remains practically fixed. Such extremely close shaving leaves the sheep too unprotected and constitutes too pronounced a change from the heavy fleece.

WEED INSPECTOR'S SHORT COURSE

It has been announced that the second annual short course for municipal weed inspectors will be held at Manitoba Agricultural college, June 13 to 17. An interesting program, dealing with the more practical features of weed identification and extermination is being prepared, and special rates are being arranged for on the railways. At the short course last year, which was the first of the kind ever held in this country, the attendance was over 70. It is expected that a much larger number will avail themselves of the opportunities offered this year.

FLOUR MILLING BENEFITS

Mr. Robert Meighen has declared that reciprocity will injure the flour milling industry. The following statement made in the House of Commons on April 11 by T. A. Low, member for South Renfrew, Ontario, and himself a flour miller, shows the inaccuracy of Mr. Meighen's statement:

"We have heard about the industries of this country being ruined. It is the same old story; it has the same old ring as it had in 1897. I have noted the singular absence from the remarks of hon. gentlemen opposite of the actual name of any industry that will be ruined by this arrangement. The only members who have made any attempt in this direction are the hon. member for North Toronto (Mr. Foster), and the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Sifton). The hon. member for Brandon, speaking in the House the other day, said that the flour milling industry of this country would be ruined, that the

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agreement would have a most disastrous effect upon that industry. The only thing I can say to my hon. friend is that I am slightly interested in a flour mill, and from my knowledge of the flour milling business, if there is one industry in this country that should be able to compete with the world it is that very industry. We have the best wheat, we have cheap railway facilities and we have cheap power. These things go to make it possible to compete with the world. Notwithstanding the disastrous effect my hon. friend from Brandon says it is going to have upon the flour milling trade of this country, in the early part of the year we contemplate increasing our flour milling business. We have a mill with a capacity of 250 barrels a day, and we propose this summer, notwithstanding the effect that this tariff will have upon it, increasing the capacity to 500 barrels. This is the best answer that I can give to my hon. friend from Brandon."

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Your signature to an order for a Gas Traction Engine is merely an expression of your willingness to give the machine a fair trial on your farm, for it is shipped to you absolutely on approval. You are not asked to pay one penny before testing the engine in your own field on your own farm—pay nothing until the machine has filled the guarantee in every respect. In other words the Gas Traction Engine is ours until it "makes good" for you on the guarantee under which it is sold.

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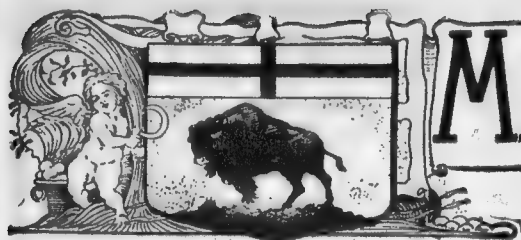
Please send me full details of your "Sold on Approval" plan. Also your Free Book of Gas Traction Engines.

NAME

ADDRESS

Size of farm

G. G. G.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden
President:
R. O. Henders, Oulross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood, Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdette, Foxwarren; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Work of Past Winter

Now that the farmers are all busy seeding it is an opportune time for a review of the activities of the Grain Growers' movement in Manitoba during the season just closed. The only time in which a propaganda such as the Grain Growers' movement may be carried on effectively is during the comparatively slack winter months, and the experience of the last winter affords very great encouragement to those who are most interested in the success of the farmers' organization. While a few of our branches, usually owing to the indifference and apathy of the elected officers, have not been active, but have apparently gone to sleep, the larger number of them have taken a very active interest in the creation of public sentiment in favor of the farmers' movement and the procuring of legislation in the interest of the farming community. The most hopeful sign of progress is the large number of existing branches which have interested themselves in organization work. More new branches have been organized since the last annual convention at Brandon than in the same period during the past five years and this work of organization has been carried on almost altogether by the members of the organizations devoting their time towards starting other branches in their own neighborhood. We regard this as one of the most hopeful signs and one that augurs well for the future of the organization. The most effective and permanent work is done, not by paid organizers, but by the people themselves and when our Grain Growers develop a spirit of self-reliance and self-appreciation to the extent that they will depend upon themselves for the extending of the benefits of organization, it is good for the individual as well as for the community. The Grain Growers' movement is rapidly inculcating in the minds of our rural population the importance of their own calling, and the desirability of farmers taking a more active part in the administration of public affairs. Those farmers who have interested themselves in the promotion of the principles advocated by the Grain Growers are gradually becoming better men and more useful citizens.

Very many of the evils that exist in public life can only be corrected by the common people as represented in our rural communities making themselves felt in the direction of public affairs. The experience gained and the training given to the mind by men who have been active in organizing the farmers of Manitoba is fitting those men for more useful work and getting them into the habit of doing their own thinking and analysing the merits of measures and men. This applies to the rank and file to the same extent as to the officials of the associations. It may well be said that the branches of the Grain Growers' Association are training schools fitting our farmers to take the place in public affairs which the importance of their calling entitles them to. One need only note the alacrity with which the farmer of today, as compared with the farmer of ten years ago, grasps the meaning of economic

and other questions brought to his attention, to at once see the development of his mind.

It is also noticeable that men with ulterior motives cannot make the same inroad on the confidence of our present day farmer as they have done in former times. So that the most valuable acquisition to the country through the propaganda of the Grain Growers' movement is not the material or financial gain, which is represented, but the mental equipment with which it provides the farmer to do his part in the building of the nation.

R. McKENZIE.

GRAIN GROWERS COMPLIMENTED Cobden Club Congratulates Them on Their Advocacy of Freer Trade Relations

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, is in receipt of the following message from the Cobden Club, England:

"To the members of the Canadian

Grain Growers' Association:

Gentlemen:—We desire to congratulate you most heartily on the excellent work you are doing in Canada to advance the adoption of that system of free trade which has done so much to promote the welfare of the mother country and which in our opinion, is the only one calculated to maintain and develop the unity and strength of the British Empire. We welcome your clearly expressed repudiation of the slanderous statement that your loyalty to the mother country is in any way dependent upon special favors for your products in British markets which would have the inevitable effect of increasing the price of food for the laboring millions here; and are gratified at your efforts to secure increased preference on British articles of manufacture with a view to the eventual establishment of complete free trade between the Dominion and the mother country. We note with satisfaction the declaration by the historic deputation to Ottawa in December last in favor of free trade and a "square deal" for all Canadian interests, a declaration which has helped those in the mother country more truly to appreciate the enlightened policy of the farmers of the Dominion.

"We are glad to think that there appears to be every prospect of the important reciprocity agreement being accepted both in Canada and the United States of America. We see in this extension of freer trade relations, mutually advantageous to two great trading communities, the first step, as we earnestly hope, of more complete free trade not only on the North American continent, but between that continent and the rest of the world.

"We can assure you that we in the mother country rejoice at everything that increases the prosperity of your important industry, and at all steps that open further markets for your products. As free traders, we are confident that every increase of trade is bound to benefit all trading communities throughout the world, and that the greatest economic development of the vast natural resources of Canada is in the highest interest of the mother country and of the Empire.

"Signed on behalf of the Cobden Club by

WELBY —, Chairman.

RUSSELL REA, Treasurer.

T. A. MURRY MACDONALD,

Secretary.

B. G. M. BASKETT, Secretary-Designate."

In his letter enclosing the resolution B. G. M. Baskett, secretary of the club, expresses the hope "that it may do something to silence those of your opponents who are urging that the measure of reciprocity with the United States is an act of treason to Great Britain."

VALLEY RIVER MEETING

Following is a report of the last meeting of the Valley River branch as submitted by A. J. Boughen, secretary:

"At our last meeting on March 30 the following resolutions were adopted: 'That the question of purchasing formalin be left until April 6 in order to give home dealers time to quote prices.' 'That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered those who took part in concert, and to Chairman Mr. McNeill, of Dauphin.' Our Ottawa delegates, Messrs. Watson and Kilty, who spent most of the winter in the East were called upon and gave a very clear and interesting account of what passed at the big conference. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered them for their services and a resolution passed that the members of the association defray the expenses of the delegates, amounting to \$45. 'That whereas the members of our local legislature have voted themselves an additional indemnity of \$500 per annum, making \$1,500 per year, this branch of Manitoba Grain Growers, in meeting assembled, hereby protest against the increase, believing that it first should have been submitted to a vote of the provincial electors, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the premier, Mr. Roblin, and Mr. Norris, leader of the opposition; also to J. G. Harvey, member for Dauphin, and to the central association.' The subject to be discussed at the next meeting is 'Public Ownership.'

Then followed the official report of the secretary: "In presenting the official report I must deviate somewhat from the usual course in order to describe our social standing as well as the financial. The subject chosen for one of our recent meetings was, 'The Single Tax.' Albert Playford and Samuel Turrell addressed the meeting and a close discussion followed. The next meeting was taken up in discussion and planning for a concert. The concert proved a success in every sense. The proceeds, \$25, were devoted to the library fund. A special meeting was held to discuss the reciprocity agreement and resulted in the following resolution: 'Resolved that if we have any fault to find with the reciprocity agreement it is because it calls for too little in the way of free exchange of commodities between Canada and the United States and that we desire to see free agricultural implements, lumber, fish, cement, oil for fuel and lubricating purposes. And, further, we consider the relations between Canada and the United States are unjust and unfair and discriminating in favor of the monied classes and against the masses of the people.' The resolution was the unanimous conclusion of the meeting."

SHOAL LAKE RESOLUTION

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association held at Shoal Lake on April 11, and carried unanimously: "Resolved, that this meeting views with alarm the proposal to eliminate Clauses 123 and 242 in the Grain Bill as recommended by the committee of the Senate and strongly desires that the Grain Bill remain in its entirety as in the original demanded by the Grain Growers, but nothing short of government ownership and operation will be satisfactory to the farmers of the West." A discussion also took place as to the desirability of holding the annual picnic and a committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The picnic will probably be on July 5.

OSPREY TO CO-OPERATE

The Osprey branch held its regular monthly meeting on Thursday last with a good attendance. The twine question was discussed and the secretary was instructed to gain information regarding prices and buying in co-operation with other associations. A paper was read by Thos. Drayson on the tariff reform, which was much appreciated. A resolution was also passed unanimously condemning the action of the local government and opposition in voting an increase in the sessional indemnity from \$1,000 to \$1,500 at its first session.

ROSSENDALE MEETING

A correspondent from Rossendale writes us that the Rossendale branch has supported the reciprocity agreement. On April 8 they had a very able and interesting address by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, who clearly proved to the satisfaction of his audience what Direct Legislation meant to the farmers. There were quite a number of the farmers who took shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Company and also a number of new subscribers to The Guide.

ANOTHER NEW ONE

We report this week another new branch of the Grain Growers' Association at Stephentown, with the following officers: President, Arthur South; vice-president, Robt. Daly; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Allan; directors, O. Spark, J. Bowis, W. Grindall, G. Stephenson, N. Nordquist, Ed. McDermid.

FAVORS RECIPROCITY

A meeting of the Grain Growers of Oak Lake was held on Saturday, April 8. After the regular business of the meeting had been transacted the question of reciprocity was brought up and after a good discussion the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that we, the members of the Oak Lake Grain Growers' Association, are in favor of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, and we hope the government will go still further and give us free trade in agricultural implements."

HOME ECONOMICS GRADUATES

The following students successfully passed the examinations at the end of a three months' course at the Manitoba Agricultural college home economics department. Names are arranged in order of standing, the first

five students having obtained honors in general proficiency: Ruth Boughton, Arden, Man.; Margaret F. Fisher, Hillburn, Sask.; Drusilla Hepburn, Virden, Man.; Margaret Rayner, Elm Valley, Man.; Katherine Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; Mina M. Clubb, Morris, Man.; Lillian Rogers, Carberry, Man.; Maud Hall, Westbourne, Man.; Helga Narfason, Foam Lake, Sask.; Margaret C. McCuaig, Oakland, Man.; Agnes J. Caskey, Longburn, Man.; Lucinda Cameron, Westbourne, Man.; E. R. Christopherson, Baldur, Man.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAILROAD SHARES

There is considerable difficulty in learning the number of shareholders of the Canadian railroads and in what countries the stock is held. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has estimated for the Monetary Times (Toronto) that the total number of Canadian Pacific shareholders is about 24,000, the number of Canadian holders being 2,500. Nearly all the four per cent. preference stock is held in Great Britain. Of the common stock, holders in Great Britain have approximately 65 per cent., 15 per cent. being held on the continent, while the remaining 20 per cent. is divided evenly between Canada and the United States.

Grand Trunk shares are held by 54,200 persons, against 52,900 a year ago. This puts the Grand Trunk second only to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has 64,869 shareholders. The Grand Trunk has \$22,475,992 common and \$23,175,632 preferred, and, as is well known, the shares are almost exclusively held in England.

Mr. Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk tells us that from seventy-five to ninety per cent. of that road's shareholders are residents in Great Britain.

Ninety-eight per cent. of the securities of the Canadian Northern Railway are held in the United Kingdom.

British Capital

Practically Canada's railroad development has been almost entirely financed in Great Britain. Since the beginning of 1905 to date, Canadian railways have borrowed in Britain £58,523,632. These figures give some indication as to how Canadian railroad building has been dependent on British capital.

Statistics respecting the distribution of stock of 116 railways and industrial corporations were recently gathered in New York. The companies concerned had an aggregate share capital of more than \$7,000,000,000. In December, 1909, these concerns reported a total of 678,624 shareholders. At the present time their stock is divided among 740,221 holders—an increase within the twelve months of 67,597.

Big American Corporations

The average number of shareholders in each railway corporation reporting to the Journal of Commerce is 6,338 compared with 5,703 in 1909, an increase of 635. In the industrials the average number is 6,502—a gain of 694 for the year. A few instances of the wide distribution of the securities of some leading corporations are interesting. The United Steel Corporation is the largest incorporated company in the world, and has the largest number of shareholders. Mr. Morgan's associates in this great enterprise number 115,000—a gain of approximately 15,000 during the past year. Mr. John D. Rockefeller shares the ownership of the Standard Oil Company with 6,053 other persons, the total shareholders of the company being 6,054. The shareholders of the American Tobacco Company number 40,284; of the Amalgamated Copper Company, 13,662; of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 12,933; of the Pullman Company, 11,148.

Among railroad companies the Pennsylvania reports the largest number of shareholders—64,869; Union Pacific, 19,628; Atchison, 28,123; New York Central, 20,102; Great Northern, 16,626; Southern Pacific, 12,615 and Baltimore and Ohio, 10,648.

At a union meeting of the directors of the Grain Growers' Associations of the Dauphin district, including Valley River, Halley, Ashville and Dauphin, held in the municipal hall, Dauphin, on Tuesday, April 18, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Moved by Jas. McQuay, seconded by J. A. Fisher, "That we reaffirm our previous action on the reciprocity agreement now before the House of Commons, and, further, that we have full confidence in the integrity of R. C. Henders, president, and R. McKenzie, secretary, of the central association. And that a copy of this resolution be handed to Glen Campbell, M.P., and to the press."

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

BRANDING COLTS

Subscriber, Summerberry, wishes to know how to brand colts. First he must get permission from the Provincial government. There is a penalty of \$200 for using an unregistered brand. The operation is simple. Secure the animal either in a branding chute or throw and tie him up securely. Have the iron a cherry red heat. Before applying the iron rub the spot to be branded with lard, oil, or water will do. If this is done, a better job will result as the iron will make steam of the liquid and drive it right in and kill the hair and still the skin need not be burned to cause sores. Some experience is needed to know how much heat is required to prevent the hair from growing and still not burn too much. Cattle need more than horses, their hides being a good deal thicker and tougher.

CURE FOR MANGE

Answer to W.G.W.'s query regarding a cure for mange: Make a 2 to 5 per cent. solution of creolin, using warm soft water, and wash the horse thoroughly all over, then rub dry and blanket him, if the weather is cool, otherwise he may catch cold; also wash all harness, halters and blankets in the same solution and whitewash stable manger, rubbing post with a solution made of lime and water and some crude carbolic acid. If this is not done the horse is liable to catch it again by coming in contact with these things.

CURING PORK

G.E.B., Rosser, Man.—In answer to a query regarding pork curing, I submit the following: Salt, 10 quarts; yellow sugar, 3 pounds; black pepper, 1 pound; saltpetre, 1 pound; soft water, 1 pint.

Mix thoroughly in a large dish and apply as soon as the meat is well cooled, rubbing it well in with the hand. Leave the meat lying for ten days and it will then be ready to hang up and smoke, if you prefer to have it smoked. Very large hams or shoulders should be cut through before treating. I have given this recipe to some of my neighbors and they are very well pleased with it. Flies will not touch meat treated in this way if properly done. Care should be taken after it is treated to turn it or raise it off the table every 4 or 5 days so that it will not spoil before curing is well done. The meat should not be left to freeze.

DRIFTING FIELDS

Subscriber, Man.—A good way to prevent drifting fields, particularly summer fallows that have been seeded, is to go with the wagon and rack to a last year's straw pile, get on a good load, and when the dust begins to rise on the field drive crossways of the wind, throwing out forkfuls of straw which, on striking the ground, anchor and hold a great deal of the soil that would otherwise drift away.

DISTINGUISHING SEX

Subscriber, Sask.—I have a goose or it may be a gander, I cannot tell which. I wish to get a mate for it and would be glad if you will tell me how I can tell whether to buy a male or a female. Ans.—It is almost impossible to give you by letter any information that will enable you to decide positively whether you have a goose or a gander. The heads of the gander are coarser than those of the geese, and there is a fineness about the eyes of the goose that is found in the females of most poultry, and farm animals. If there is a goose raiser living anywhere near you he could probably tell you immediately what sex the bird belongs to, just as you could tell if you were experienced in goose culture.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

G.N.A., Man.—I am raising mushrooms and want to produce my own spawn. What process shall I follow to do so?

Ans.—There are several kinds of spawn that may be produced, namely, those which are inoculated from spawn growing wild, those started by means of spores, and those started by the tissue culture method. The bricks inoculated from virgin spawn found growing wild are the easiest for the average person to make, but do not always give as good results as spawn made by either of the other methods. The manufacture of spawn requires skill and care and favorable conditions.

HARROWING THE CROP

Subscriber, Man.—Does harrowing injure the crop after it is up?

Ans.—Harrowing is distinctly beneficial, provided the harrow used is not very heavy and is not equipped with very sharp teeth. The crop may appear injured for a day or two, but those

who have experimented say that the harrowing does the crop good. It at least kills young weeds and stirs up a surface mulch that helps to conserve moisture, and these are two very desirable factors in farming. Both tend to give better crop returns.

POTATO DIGGERS

W.D., Alta.—Referring to question asked by "A.C.B." relative to potato diggers, will say as I am growing about 150 acres of potatoes annually I have had some experience with potato diggers. Any potato digger, except an elevator digger is of but little use. I find that it pays well to get plenty of dirt on top of the potatoes while cultivating so as to protect them from frost before they are all out in the fall. This necessitates a digger with a great deal of separating capacity which necessitates a long elevator and the chain must not have too short links or the dirt will not fall through fast enough to make perfect separation. The elevator should also be wide so that it will not miss too many potatoes on the sides of the rows.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

J.A.M.—Will you please explain for the benefit of the new readers of The Guide what the Canadian Council of Agriculture is, when it was organized, and what are its aims? Ans.—The Canadian Council of Agriculture is a Dominion wide farmers' organization and is composed of the executive officers of the Dominion Grange of Ontario, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta. This organization was started in November, 1909, at the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto. Representatives were present from Manitoba and Saskatchewan associations. A draft constitution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was prepared at the meeting and was endorsed unanimously by the delegates present. It was then brought before the annual conventions in the three western provinces during the same winter and unanimously endorsed by each of them. The first meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held at the close of the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in Prince Albert in February, 1910. The leading officers from each of the four provinces were present, and D. W. McCuaig, of Winnipeg, was elected president; James Bower, of Red Deer, vice-president, and E. C. Drury, of Barrie, Ont., secretary-treasurer. The monster delegation to Ottawa in December, 1910, was held under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The second annual meeting of the Council was held in Regina this winter at the close of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association convention, when James Bower was elected president, R. C. Henderson, of Culross, Man., vice-president, and E. C. Drury was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The constitution of the Canadian Council sets out clearly its aims and object and is here reproduced in full:

"This Association shall be called the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

"The objects of the association shall be:

"(a) To organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

"(b) To collect such material from scientific and literary sources; the annals of class movements and the records of legislative enactments in our own and other countries as are necessary for the proper information of our people and disseminate the same.

"(c) To formulate our demands for legislation and present them through the officers of the association to the notice of Parliament and our different legislative bodies.

"(d) To encourage the entry of our farmers into active membership in one or other of the political associations according to individual predisposition as a means to make the political parties without distinction responsive to and representative of the demands of the people who form the bulk of the population.

"(e) To urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our association) in the purchase and sale of commodities, that equity may be established in the business of exchange.

"2. Any association of farmers entirely independent of government control in the Dominion of Canada organized to give effect to any or all of the purposes set forth in the preamble of this constitution shall be eligible for membership in this association.

"3. The membership of the Council shall consist of the executives of each of the affiliated associations, provided that no affiliated association shall be represented by more than five members.

"4. The officers of the Council shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to be elected from the members of the Council at each annual meeting.

"5. Five members to be drawn from not less than three associations, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the annual or special meeting. The Council shall hold a meeting at least once a year.

"6. The time and place of meeting shall be fixed by the president, providing that a meeting must be held when demanded by any three associations having membership in the Council. One month's notice of meeting must, however, be given, except a majority of associations declare for an emergency meeting, when one week's notice shall suffice.

"7. The expenses incurred in the conduct of the business of the Council shall be provided for by a prorata levy on the membership of the affiliated associations as shown in the last annual report of each.

"8. Travelling expenses of delegates to the Council shall be pooled, and the flat rate borne by the association which they represent in proportion to the number of delegates sent.

"9. Living expenses of delegates when in session shall be borne by the association they represent.

"Note.—It is recommended that all associations seeking affiliation under the Council shall prefix their respective constitutions with a preamble setting forth the objects for which they are associated in the general terms of the preamble to the constitution of the Council."

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail. If desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

SWOLLEN FORELEG

Subscriber, Glenside, Sask.—Seven year old mare has swelling on near foreleg, commencing at knee and extending to pastern. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Apply the following blister: Cantharidies, 1 dram. Vaseline, 8 drams.

Rub well in, leave on 48 hours and wash off. Grease well.

CATTLE WITH WARBLES

G., Sask.—Cattle have warbles. Will they kill the animals? Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Open up the lumps and press out the worms; then wash out with a solution of creolin. They will not kill the cattle if this treatment is followed.

LUMP ON GELDING'S KNEE

E. W. M., Rapid City, Man.—Gelding, coming three years old, has a hard callous on knee, sore at one side and runs matter. Would it do any harm to work him a little? He shows no lameness.

Ans.—Have the hole opened up and thoroughly scraped by a veterinary. Keep on working the horse.

LUMP ON BULL'S JAW

R. L. S., Grassy Lake, Alta.—Bull has large lump on lower jaw. Please prescribe.

Ans.—If possible have his mouth examined by a veterinary, as the lump is probably caused by a decayed tooth which needs extracting.

COLT WITH DISTEMPER

T. L. H., Kentes, Sask.—Year old colt has distemper. Please prescribe.

Ans.—Treat the sores on legs by washing with a solution of bi-chlorate of mercury, one to one thousand, once daily, and dust on iodoform after washing. Give internally the following powders:

Potassium nitrate, 6 drams. Divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MULE'S LEGS SWOLLEN

J. L.—Mule has slight swelling on front legs between hoof and knee. Swelling is hard and appears as if muscles or tendons were knotted up. He walks on his toes whenever possible. Stretches out in stall at night and has difficulty in rising in the morning. (2) Mare cut leg five or six years ago. The leg is swollen to about twice natural size. Is it possible to reduce swelling?

Ans.—(1) Apply to the swelling the following blister:

Catharidies, 1 dram. Vaseline, 8 drams.

Mix well, rub in and leave on 48 hours. Grease well after washing off the blister. (2) After six years it is useless to attempt treatment.

COW WITH LUMP JAW

T. H. L., Gilbert Plains, Man.—Would the flesh of a cow with lump jaw be fit for food?

Ans.—It is, provided the disease is not general throughout the system, but it is hardly safe to use it unless the carcass has been examined by a veterinary inspector.

STIFF FRONT FEET

T.L.E., Bangor, Sask.—Seven year old horse is stiff in his front feet. Can hardly walk on hard ground. Please advise.

Ans.—Give the horse an eight dram ball of aloes on an empty stomach and keep the feet in warm linseed meal poultices for 48 hours. After the purgative has acted, give the following powders:

Potassium iodide, 3 ounces. Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

COW WITH WARBLES

G. A. G., Wellwood, Sask.—Cow has lumps on back out of which may be squeezed worms. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—Open up lumps and squeeze out worms. Then inject a solution of creolin.

HORSE WITH WEAK BACK

J. R. G.—Please prescribe for five year old gelding with a weak back.

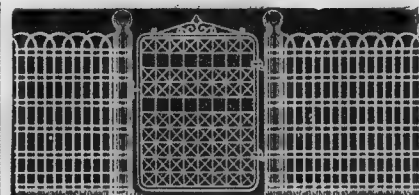
Ans.—Give the following: Liquor strychnine, 4 ounces. Tincture of iron, 4 ounces. Liquor arseniatum hydrochlor, 4 ounces. Mix well and give one tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

LAME MARE

T. J., Saskatoon, Sask.—Please prescribe for a mare lame in front foot.

Ans.—Apply to the parts affected the following ointment, after thoroughly cleaning and washing out the foot with a solution of creolin:

Oxide of zinc, 2 drams. Iodised phenol, 20 minims. Vaseline, 1 ounce. Apply once daily after washing as directed.



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Peerless Lawn Fence

is handsome enough for city property and is strong and cheap enough for the farm. It will keep cattle out and stand up under the heaviest snow drifts.

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Contractor and Builder
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You know how dead-set a hog always is to get out of the field you put him in. You know how much time and bother it takes to replace broken rails and plug up breaks in the fence after you have turned your hogs

into pasture. You know how obstinate swine are—how hard it is to keep them where you want them. But do you know there is a fence made especially to do that very thing?—a fence that settles the argument with Mr. Pig.

"Ideal" Fence keeps hogs where they are put

This Heavy, Hog-Proof "Ideal" Woven Wire Fence has all the best of it with the pigs. Each "Ideal" lock grips the upright and cross wires in FIVE DIFFERENT PLACES—grips them so they simply CANNOT SLIP—and thus the hogs cannot move the uprights sideways, nor the cross wires either up or down. The uprights are all of large gauge No. 9 wire—HARD (not soft) wire, heavily galvanized, and all in one piece. The strongest hog cannot make the fence yield. He has got to stay where he is put, when you fence with "Ideal." For it is

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Ideal Fence Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

By-Products of the Farm

Continued from Page 9

ishes or lettuce. Celery seed needs moisture and time; it can be transplanted twice into a bit of spare ground and planted out as a second crop after early vegetables have been taken off.

As nothing is to be gained by leaving the ground to grow weeds, it is well for the amateur gardener to keep close watch and fill up with utility combined with beauty the waste places that are sure to come after the early season is over.

HAIL INSURANCE

The losses sustained by the western farmers, due to destructive hail storms, yearly runs into thousands of dollars. Scarcely a year goes by that the crops in whole belts of country are not damaged to a greater or lesser degree by hail, while local losses are frequent. Hail storms are liable to strike any district in the country and in every instance the farmer is the loser unless he takes the precaution to insure his crop.

In these days of scientific farming the farmer can do much to protect himself against the forces that assail his crops. When periods of protracted drought occur, his crop may be safely carried over the dry season by his having farmed so as to conserve the moisture. Ways and means have been devised to check the ravages of insects such as grasshoppers, Hessian fly and cut worms. Smut and various other diseases that assail the crops may be checked by disinfecting seed and soil. All these forces of crop destruction and many others the scientific farmer may successfully overcome, but there is one force of destruction which he has no power to avert, and that is the hail storm. No matter how magnificent a field of wheat may be, should a hail storm strike it before the binder nothing can be done to save it and the loss depends entirely on the violence of the storm.

Ravages of Hail

Scarcely a farmer of the west has not seen the result of the ravages of hail; if his own crop has not suffered his neighbor's has. When a fierce hail storm visits a district it does its work thoroughly and well; the flail of the lashing hail frequently does not leave a kernel on the straw, which is so broken and beaten into the earth that it cannot be gathered

even as feed. A farmer loses his crop from frost and he has at least feed; smut, rust and even severe periods of drought frequently leave a large percentage of the crop for the farmer, but the fierce hail storm leaves nothing. Many instances are known where a heavy stand of grain has been literally swept before a storm of hail and after the force was spent the observer could not have told that a crop had once stood in the path of the storm.

Hail storms come at all periods of the summer, but the most destructive are those that strike the crops just before ripening; the straw being in a brittle state is easily flattened to earth and the grain threshed out. Many a farmer has seen his crop destroyed on the eve

usually gets a rude awakening after it is too late.

The farmer who never has been hailed can insure his crop for almost its full value for a very small sum. By paying twenty cents an acre he may receive in case of a total loss at least five dollars an acre. For 160 acres, a full quarter section, it would cost but \$32 a year. Just fancy, for twenty bags of wheat, a farmer can protect a full quarter and should he suffer a total loss he would receive \$800 as promptly as if it were in the bank to his credit. Thirty-two dollars a year would scarcely be missed, while one total crop loss might set the farmer back five years.

Hail insurance is a big problem and many farmers in the west have been

were tampered with when it was unnecessary. After several changes in drivers it was found all that was necessary was to "leave it alone," that all that was required was "machine sense" to drive a motor truck, the same as it takes "horse sense" to drive a team.

GOOD BUTTER MAKING METHODS

Mrs. Chas. Cocklin, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Firmer butter can be secured when churning a thick than a thin cream, hence we take a reasonably thick cream. We use a hand separator. It is the easiest, quickest and cleanest method of skimming milk. We can get more cream and butter by using the separator than from any of the old methods and with less labor.

We cool the cream from each separation before mixing it with old cream. It takes us two days to gather enough cream to churn. We let the cream ripen for 24 hours, stirring it frequently. It takes from 15 to 30 minutes to churn at about 60 degrees F. The buttermilk is then drawn off, the butter washed in the churn with fresh cold water and salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound. We work the butter thoroughly until every bit of water is out of the butter except that which is thoroughly incorporated.

We let the butter stand in a cool place until it hardens, then print. We weigh each pound of butter separately to be sure that we have full weight. We prefer printing the butter to packing in tubs, as those who buy from us on the market see our names on the wrappers, and come back, knowing that they will get good butter and full weight.

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

All over Western Canada the people are asking for information on Direct Legislation. This little booklet of 36 pages by R. L. Scott tells the whole story. Every man interested in Direct Legislation should buy from 25 to 100 copies of this booklet and distribute them among his friends. They will be sent to any address for 5c each, post paid, or 25 copies for a dollar. If you want only one, send for it. If you want a large number of copies to be distributed, send in the names and addresses with your money, and the booklets will be mailed direct to any names desired. Direct Legislation is one of the greatest needs of the time, and no man can afford to be without a copy of this booklet. They are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent promptly by return mail.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

of cutting; he has seen the product of a year's work swept before his eyes. Probably he has been making an up-hill fight for years and just when he thinks he has something he finds that he has nothing. Such a farmer may not have been visited by hail in the course of twenty years' farming but the storm comes just on the eve of his prosperity and sets him back almost to the starting point.

The Alternative

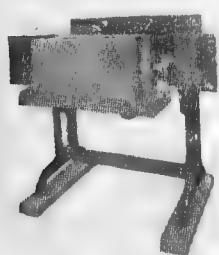
The farmer who has been hailed out repeatedly could not be blamed for leaving his farm and going into some other business, that is, if there were no alternative, no source to which he could have turned for assistance and protection. Bad as hailing out is, the farmer can find a recompense, he can insure his crop and let the other fellow pay the losses sustained. Insurance nowadays has become a necessity in hundreds of ways and there is none more essential to the farmer than protection against hail. It is just as necessary for the farmer to insure his crop as the business man to insure his property against fire or other forces of destruction. Necessary as insuring is, however, it is frequently the case that a man will not protect himself or his property until he has sustained a loss—it is then that he sees the absolute necessity of insuring. It is not the farmer who has been once hailed out that requires persuasion to insure his crop, it is the farmer who never suffered loss from hail and thinks he is safe, that is averse to taking out an insurance policy to protect his crop, but sooner or later such a man

seeking for a successful system of insurance to protect themselves, but it does not pay to delay. The wise farmer will carry protection of some kind against hail and will be the gainer in the end.

ADVANTAGES OF MOTOR TRUCKS

One of the chief points of advantage in the use of motor trucks is what may be termed, "expansibility." It may be used for doing the work of one team or four with proportionate cost, which is less than horses. It will stand for overloading and rushing in the busy season, it will compare favorably in the cost of operation, leaving out the figures that would surely have to apply to maintain and keep on hand constantly surplus horses, the expense of which is usually omitted when comparing the cost of horses against the motor truck. Two or three extra trips can be crowded in most any time if business requires it.

The installation of the truck is like the installing of every new system and new machine. At first things did not go as smoothly as they did later on, due largely to the fact that motor truck drivers were at that time inexperienced, except as they had had experience driving automobiles. The experience of the average automobile driver did not apply well to truck work. It had to be modified. The speed that he was used to with the automobile was impracticable with the truck. It became necessary to install a governor to regulate the speed and prevent racing of the truck. Many times carburetors and ignition apparatus



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Made in Four Sizes.

8 x 16 inch Machine, \$44.50.

Our Catalogue gives full particulars re this machine and three days' trial offer.

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Associate membership fee\$1.00
S. G. Badges50
S. G. Buttons05
Pendants (gents)50

To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To care for the blind from infancy.

HELPER'S MOTTO

Each cloud has of silver a lining,
Though we may not see its light;
The sun has not ceased its shining,
Though hidden awhile from our sight.
Be faithful, and active, and earnest;
In idleness never sit down;
The better the dark cross you carry,
The brighter will sparkle your crown.
—W. Johnson.

BEAUTIFUL LIVING

Keep the sunshine in your heart,
Wear a smile;
Live a happy, hopeful life
All the while;
Do some helpful work each day
As God's leading lights the way.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

The sunshine and shade—how closely they are blended in our everyday life. Two of my wee Sunshine babies died this week. These babies would always have been very delicate and needed great love and care, so that we feel that God was good in taking them to Himself. Herbert Black, son of a dear friend of Sunshine, was unable to continue his studies and returned home for greater care, but trust he will be soon restored to health. The Sunshine came in a gift of a piano to the "Girls' Lunch Room" from the Doherty Piano Co., a load of coal from Mr. Stanwood, the kindly manager of the Doherty Piano Co. The work is growing every day steadily and surely, each girl recommending a friend and trying to "boost" the woman's lunch room. This is the first place to be kept exclusively for women and will, I feel sure, be very popular when more widely known. At the present time I am catering for fifty to sixty girls per day. Just think of it! Some little girls of 15 to 18 years can only afford seven or eight cents per day for their mid-day meal. I would indeed like to fill up a big plate of good things for these dear girls, but they want to feel free and to pay for just what they want and get what they pay for, and so I must respect their independence until we know each other well enough to help in a sisterly way. This spirit of receiving graciously has to be cultivated and only comes after a firm friendship founded on respect and love has been established. I well believe that my work lies just in this home and with God's will the beginning of better and cheaper means of living will be given to the working girls of Winnipeg. In Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

MANITOBA

Ida L. Kirchner, Moore Park, Man.—Many thanks for the lovely Easter post cards. I will forward them to the Children's hospital. Your loving wishes and kindness are a great pleasure to me.

Clarence Kingdon, Clanwilliam, Man.—I am sending membership card, button and copy of Sunshine hymn. I am always glad to hear from the boys. Try and obtain a few members.

Nine New Members, Rosser, Man.—Hearty welcome to you all. I am sending badges, cards, etc., to Helen Manning, your secretary. Who is to be the president of the Reston Branch of Sunshine. I am also sending copy of hymn and prayer. The names are as follows: Lillie Wilkins, Elsie Wilkins, Edyth Duncan, Doreen Guthrie, May Guthrie, May Guthrie, Helen Guthrie, Helen Manning, Wilma Manning.

Marion and Edna Pears, Beaver, Man.—My dear children, I enjoyed your sweet little verses on the winter snow. Many thanks for your kind and loving wishes. I am sending membership cards, etc. Write again.

Mrs. J. G., Hamiota, Man.—Many thanks for your kind letter. I won't be able to send any children out until after May 10. The best way is to forward references and state when you can send for the child. Write soon.

Mary Flett, Oak River, Man.—You are a dear little Sunshiner and the books you lovingly made will be sent to our sick little ones and I know they will enjoy them thoroughly.

Mrs. T. R. Orrwold, Man.—The papers are always acceptable and I will also be glad of clothing. Boys' clothing, boots, etc., are the most urgent need at present time. Write again.

Bella Tait, Manitou, Man.—Accept my hearty thanks for your kind offer. I will forward recruiting sheet in a few days. I want 5,000 members before December 1, so we must all hurry up and work hard.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lyle Fish, Copeeland, Sask.—Dear lad, many thanks for your brave letter. I will print it to show how much sunshine a boy can scatter at home for dear mother. The carrying of wood and water is a great comfort if it is done in the spirit of sunshine.

Mrs. F. G., Theodore, Sask.—The young girls about fourteen or fifteen can earn about \$3.50 to \$4.50 and would not go out for board and clothing only. Many thanks for your kind wishes. Write at any time. Glad to hear from you.

Jean Anderson, Dalesboro, Sask.—Many thanks for your dear letter and loving thought. The dolls will go to the Children's Hospital and I know that the sick children will enjoy them. Won't you try and obtain new members for Sunshine?

Amy M. Miegford, Rothbury, Sask.—Dear child, your bright letter telling of all your Sunshine work has greatly pleased me. The quilt will be acceptable, also the scrap books. I am sending membership card and button. I am never tired of the letters from my Sunshiners and every line is truly a pleasure and joy to me.

Mrs. L. E. Evanston, Nutana, Sask.—Your loving gift of the three books, "Beautiful Joe," "Dicky D." and "Shaggy Coat," have been loaned out several times to Sunshine chicks and are now going to a dear little boy who has been an invalid for years. I hope to have permission to publish his name and address very soon, and would like a shower of letters and cards for him from my loyal Sunshiners. The gifts at Christmas could not be acknowledged they were so numerous, and I am trying to catch up every day. I am still away behind but everything will be acknowledged at the earliest possible moment. Give love to the children and if you will forward the names I would send membership cards and buttons. I will gladly take the will for the deed. It is good to think of you all planning and working to help me. Your loving wishes and thoughts help more than you know. Write again soon.

Ethel Beckett, Wardenville, Sask.—Many thanks for the 30 cents. I will forward badge and cards at once. Glad you enjoy my page, and accept my thanks for kind wishes.

HIS FIRST LETTER

Dear Margaret:—This is my first letter to the club and hope to see it in print. I bring the wood in the house and feed four calves and do other chores. My father has seven work horses and my brother has a pony. The snow is all gone but a few big banks. School is going to start soon; it is about a mile from our house. My birthday is on the 23rd of April. I shall be twelve. My brother goes after the mail every Saturday; it is four miles to the post office. I often go to our town with my father. Our closest town is fourteen miles away and it is a long way to drive; in the winter it takes us two days but in the summer it only takes us one day. I hope to get the membership card and the button soon.
Copeland, Sask. LYLE FISH.

ALBERTA

Margaret A. Young, Millet, Alta.—Dear child, I am glad you like your button and wear it every day. Try to obtain some new members for the Guild. The papers will be wanted in June and I would be glad if you could save them until you see notice in The Guide to send them in. Mr. Percy Jones will come in June to take them out to his reserve.

Edith Boose, Ruth Boose, Champion, Alta.—You dear children. Many thanks indeed for your kind gift. I will put the baby's photo in Guide wearing some of your gifts. I hope your little friend will join. I am very fond of crochet work and have some lovely patterns for babies' bonnets, slippers, coats, etc. I will send your loving message to Miss Knapp and I know she will enjoy it. I would be glad of all your pictures for The Guide. Write again soon.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret:—I am very sorry that I have not written before. I got the membership card and the buttons. I think they are very pretty. I wear it every day and I hope to see my letter in print. I am sending a little Sunday School paper in my letter called "The Playmate" and if you do not mind them being old and not regular I will send some more; so please write and tell me. I am sorry to say that I cannot send a photo just now, but I will send one as soon as I can when I get one taken. Well, I think I will stop now so I will let some other little child have a try. Wishing good luck to your Guide, I remain yours truly,
Millet, Alta. MARGARET A. YOUNG.

SENT A PARCEL

Dear Margaret:—We are sending a parcel by mail to you. Ruth and I made them with a little help. It was the first good sewing we have ever done. Hope they will be all right. I would like to have the picture of the baby that wears them. We have been busy making them. I snared two gophers yesterday in about ten minutes. Will send you a picture of Ruth and I with a string of gophers. I am making Ruth some slippers. I like to crochet. I am going to make mamma, myself and some of my friends a pair. We were having very nice weather a few days ago. I received the button a few weeks ago. Think it is nice. We tried to get a neighbor girl to join. She said she would. Her grandfather is taking The Grain Growers' Guide. I will do what I can. I hope you will be successful with your nice work.
EDITH BOOSE.

HER SECOND LETTER

Dear Margaret:—This is my second letter to your club. I think my button is very pretty. I love your page in The Guide. I am very glad I joined this club. I read about an invalid girl selling post cards; I would like to help her but I have no money at present, but hope somebody will help her. There isn't very many scholars at school, just fourteen, but one of them is going to join the Guild. I am growing very fast. I am 4 feet and 6 inches. We have four horses, Jack, Kate, Ceal and Boldy. We have two cows, Sarah and Boss, and two calves, Bell and Daisy. We have one dog, Bob, a gopher dog, and three cats, Slippers, Maggie and Malta. I was very pleased to see my first letter in print. I hope your lovely work will be a success.
Your friend,
RUTH BOOSE

RULES FOR THE SUNSHINE CHICKS

- (1) To love and obey my parents and do all I can to help them.
- (2) To respect my teachers and learn my lessons as well as I can.
- (3) To be kind and obliging to my school fellows and friends.
- (4) To be kind to all dumb creatures.

Warning to the Politicians

On Dec. 16 last the organized farmers of Canada went to Ottawa 800 strong. They were intelligent men and knew what they wanted. They were tired of the bickerings of political parties and of the reign of Special Privilege. In the House of Commons chamber on that beautiful winter morning those farmers told the politicians what they wanted; what they were going to have. The whole story of the trip and of what the farmers did and said is published in the book entitled "The Siege of Ottawa." It cannot be obtained anywhere else. Every farmer should have a copy and should see that his friends have a copy. They will be sent to any address by return mail postpaid for 25 cents each. Five copies for \$1.00. Lower prices for orders of twenty-five or more copies.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

THE REVOLT AGAINST THE NEW FEUDALISM

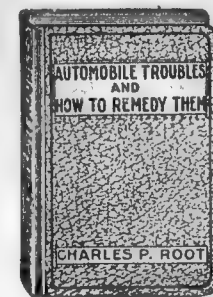
No man knows so well as Edward Porritt the shameful story of Canada's protective tariff, and no person writes more entertainingly upon that subject. His "Sixty Years of Protection" is the standard work on the Canadian tariff. He was so much interested, however, in the action of the Grain Growers during Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour last summer that he has written another book covering the tariff history of Canada from 1907 to the present time. This book gives in full the story of the steel industry, the recent combines and trusts, and "water wagon" finance is fully exposed. He also deals with Sir Wilfrid's tour through the West and with the agricultural implement tariff. The book contains 240 pages, fully indexed and is attractively bound in red cloth covers. It will be sent to any address by return mail for 45c post paid.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

The agitation for a square deal throughout Canada is producing a literature all its own. Mr. J. J. Harpell, of Toronto, has just published a book dealing with all phases of Canadian national life, including the tariff, natural resources, and he points out the need of strict national economy. He shows how the wealth of the country is being gathered into the hands of a few at the expense of the many. The inner story of the cost of living is well set out in "Canadian National Economy." It is a book The Guide can recommend to Western farmers and all students of Canadian national questions. This book contains 182 pages, and will be sent to any address for 50 cents post paid.

BOOK DEPT. - THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.00 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

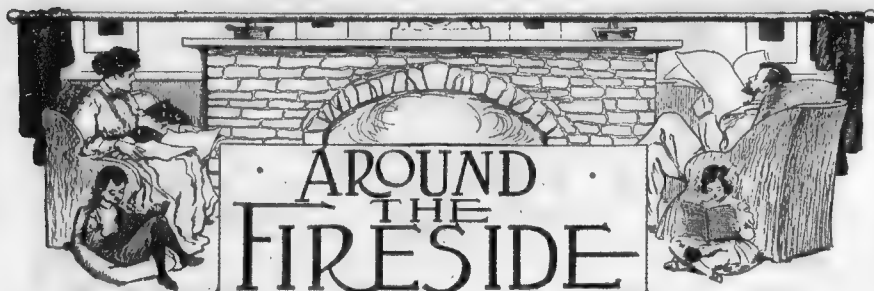
(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.30, postpaid.

EVENTS TO KEEP IN MIND

Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sale, Brandon.....	May 31
Winnipeg Horse Show	June 5-10
Calgary Exhibition	June 30-July 7
Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg	July 11-22
Brandon Summer Fair	July 24-29
Dominion Exhibition, Regina	Aug. 1-10
Edmonton Exhibition	Aug. 15-19
Edmonton Fat Stock Show.....	Dec. 20

It will Pay you to Carefully Read the Advertisements in The Guide each week. They Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Rural School Gardens

Those who have had most experience in observing the results of school gardening are positive in their statements approving of the work as an educational factor of great value in our public schools. The individual garden, that is, a garden of his own for each child, rather than one common to them all where they all work together, is strongly recommended because it allows each child to perform each and every operation connected with the preparation, planting and care of the plants grown in that garden. This plan not only develops system but it gives a foundation of necessary knowledge of the work of preparing the soil, and planting has been properly done. It gives him at once a knowledge of the proper condition of the soil depth and date of planting and later on the manner of harvesting, preceded by the necessary care of the growing crop. Where all the pupils work in the same garden, either by turns or otherwise, the same personal interest and concern and responsibility are not developed. The pupil does not perform all the different steps of the work himself. The skill and ability resulting from the use of the various implements required in the cultivation of even a very small garden, is of value. The nature of the soil, the importance of fertilization (on all old land) and the conditions essential to germination can all be exemplified most clearly and understandingly in the school garden.

The idea of ownership and the right of ownership which come from the sole control of a garden induce the pupil to make his garden as good or better than his neighbor which is another term for industry. A respect for property rights is inculcated and observed, because each small owner will see that his plot right is properly respected and hence is developed in him a respect for the property right of his neighbor.

The Style of Plant

The limited space possible for individual school gardens makes it necessary to select a plant of compact bush form or habit. Plants with broad leaves, tall growing and climbing plants are not so desirable as their opposites. Radish, lettuce, peas, beans, beets, tomatoes, etc., will do well to experiment with in the vegetable line. The radish, lettuce and even green peas, when developed sufficiently, may be eaten at lunch time with satisfaction while the roots that require cooking may be carried home to be cooked. A suitable rotation of crops could be suggested also.

In the flower garden part arrangement of the plants may be taught. The tall or growing varieties should be set across the centre of an oblong plot if surrounded by bare spaces or foot paths, and across the back of plot if no open space is behind.

In connection with the school garden the preparation of the soil can be made to impart a valuable lesson to the pupil, showing that the soil is the source of the plant food, supporting the plant and acting as a storehouse of moisture and air. The importance of cultivating to keep down the destructive growth of weeds that consume the nutrition of the desirable plant, at the same time fixing the soil so that it acts as a mulch in retaining moisture so absolutely necessary to success in plant growth. The thinning of the plants in the row so as to allow more food and space which gives much more perfectly shaped tubers and better nourished ones, resulting in finer flavor and consistency of those retained for use. The functions of roots, stems, leaves and flowers also of the seeds can be well brought out and exemplified in the school garden movement. It is now the time of year when this work should be taken up, and every rural school yard be made a thrifty, attractive, well-tended garden of flowers and vegetables which will rejoice

the eye of every on-looker, and be the avenue through which lessons of health, pleasure, knowledge and resourcefulness may be profitably presented to the youth of our rural school districts.

DANCING FOR HEALTH

So far from being a tabooed pastime, to be exercised most sparingly because of resulting injury to the moral and physical system, dancing is gaining in favor as a really beneficial exercise for the young of both sexes. Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick is out with a new book "The Healthful Art of Dancing," in which he evidently has viewed this subject from various angles after which he asserts that it is rapidly being introduced into the public schools in Chicago and elsewhere as a desirable part of education.

But we need not go to Chicago to find dancing taught in the public schools.

In Winnipeg the Playgrounds' Association, which takes charge of all the children who come daily to play on the



Mrs. JEAN BLEWETT

school grounds during the summer vacations under the supervision of appointed teachers, make a specialty of training these children in folk dancing of different countries.

The "receiving" classes of the regular day schools are also taught dancing. It is intended that the dancing shall for girls take the place of league games for boys. Before the period of league games, however, the boys are trained with the girls. Dr. Gulick unhesitatingly classes dancing, if done out-doors, with mountain climbing, paddling, running, tennis and other athletic sports which are both vigorous and interesting. He lays stress upon the great moral benefit to be derived from classes of boys and girls together when properly conducted. It is claimed in the University of Chicago that dancing properly conducted at proper hours "has helped to solve some of their most difficult problems."

Like other natural activities dancing can be a powerful agent for moral and physical welfare or for evil, according as it is encouraged in the right way or discouraged and driven into bad company.

"Oh, ye men who prate of college,
And of books as doors to hope,
Go and gain the living knowledge,
Where the toiling people grope,
Like the plants in shadowy places,
They are needing sun to bloom—
They are hungering for life's graces,
They are wanting light and room."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MRS. JEAN BLEWETT

Mrs. Jean Blewett is the author of a book of "Heart Songs," two of which are given below. She has also given us a great number of most attractive short stories.

SHE JUST KEEPS HOUSE FOR ME

(A Song)

She is so winsome and so wise,
She sways us at her will,
And oft' the question will arise,
What mission does she fill?

And so I say with pride untold,
And love beyond degree,
This woman with the heart of gold
She just keeps house for me.

A full content dwells in her face,
She's quite in love with life,
And for a title wears with grace
The sweet old-fashioned "wife."

(Chorus)

What though I toil from morn till night;
What though I weary grow,
A spring of love and dear delight
Doth ever softly flow.

(Chorus)

Our children climb upon her knee
And lie upon her breast,
And ah! her mission seems to me
The highest and the best.

(Chorus)

JEALOUS, SWEETHEART

A step on the walk she's waiting to hear—
Waiting, waiting.

There's a frown on her face—pouting 'tis
clear;

Ah! Someone is late in coming, I fear,
All lovers are very fickle, my dear,
Waiting! Waiting!

Only last week he was praising up Nell—
Praising, praising;

Saying her voice was clear as a bell,
Thinking her fairer—and who is to tell
All that he said as they walked through
the dell?
Praising! Praising!

Perhaps he is with her this summer night,
Who knows? who knows?

Perhaps he is holding her hand so white,
Perhaps he is watching her eyes so bright,
Perhaps he is wooing with all his might;
Who knows? Who knows?

Perhaps he is saying "I love you best,"
Who cares? Who cares?

No need to carry a weight on one's breast;
No need to worry and lose one's rest;
Life is a comedy, love is a jest.
Who cares? Who cares?

What if he has forgotten to keep
Old ways, old ways?

There's a path where the silver moonbeams
creep,
And the tangled flowers have fallen asleep,
And the dew is heavy, the clover deep.
Old ways! Old ways!

He's not coming to-night, no need to wait.
Ah, me! Ah, me!

Hark, the clock is chiming the hour of
eight.

And once on a time he railed at the fate
That kept him, if only a half hour, late.
Ah, me! Ah, me!

But who comes here with a swinging
stride?

Ho, ho! Ho, ho!

Turns she away in her pique and pride,
Turns she away till he says, at her side,
"There's but one for me in the world so
wide."

Ho, ho! Ho, ho!

Now in the blossoms the beaded dew slips;
Sweetheart! Sweetheart!

Someone is kissing two tremulous lips
And there lingers no sign of the past
eclipse;

Down in the clover a drowsy bee sips—
Sweetheart! Sweetheart!

MARRIED MANNERS

It might be inferred from observation of the average married couple's attitude toward that hall-mark of gentility, politeness, that the marriage ceremony had annulled or rather given license to dispense with the usual courtesies that commonly characterize intercourse between members of the sexes not so closely related.

If there is any relationship in life in which politeness is an imperative duty, it surely is in the relationship of marriage.

It is the letting down the bars of courtesy between man and wife that leaves the field open to all kinds of

marauders to flock in and gobble up the last flickering sentiments of romance, the loss of which converts the fair promise of wedlock into a desert of unfulfilled longings.

The pity is, the young couple cannot know the importance of fine manners toward each other as a factor in preserving a desirable reserve, that keeps at bay the hateful imp "familiarity," which "breeds contempt."

All too late realization comes, that the courage of cruelty, is a poor courage and far harder to uproot than any other variety; being harmful, therefore it flourishes as the proverbial green bay tree.

It is indeed singular that two people who really love each other, should ever take pleasure or satisfaction in trying to force an acknowledgement of faults upon the loved one. It may be the wife or it may be the husband who does this, but nothing so quickly discourages a sensitive soul, as to have the one best loved, dilate upon those faults that are in debate; and it is not the question of the faults themselves, but that the other should have the disposition to drive them home.

Can it be said that such measures ever cured any one of faults?

This does not prohibit or diminish the need to point out faults, but no good can come from more than a mere mention of them. Everyone has little tricks of manner and speech that can be vastly improved by being brought to the owner's notice in the proper tone and spirit, small shortcomings that if "taken in the bud" merit only a hint.

Shun as you would the plague that "duty" specimen of mortality who from "a strong sense of duty" tells you what you ought to know; that candid friend, who would marry you so that you could be perpetually in receipt of his unflinching candor. As well might you try to stem or divert Niagara's torrent as his or her determination to improve you by dwelling upon your faults.

Little speculation is necessary to determine if marriage is a failure. It certainly is, in every case where the civilities and niceties of conduct between the parties to the contract are below the average standard.

That the home should be the reservoir into which is poured all the ill temper, irritability and pride of "plain-speaking—never beating about the bush—straight to your face" quality of address is indeed sad.

"We have careful thoughts for the stranger

And smiles for the sometime guest
But oft' for our own the bitter tone
Yet we love our own the best."

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO

There seems to be a simultaneous movement among states and provinces to introduce a woman's suffrage bill in the various legislatures at the sessions just closing.

A report of the Ontario effort is just to hand:

In fact, the most surprising feature of the whole debate was the serious manner in which the question was discussed by the leaders of the House.

"Petticoat Government"

Mr. Studholme began his speech by a reference to the importance of the woman's suffrage movement and the especial importance of the bill.

"Some of the members have asked me if I wanted to live under petticoat government," said Mr. Studholme. "Well, as a child I lived under petticoat government of the best mother that ever was. In England I lived under the petticoat government of the best queen that ever was. I am still under petticoat government of the best wife that ever was, and I have a good mother-in-law, too."

"They say women can't vote. That is an insult to Canadian women. With their splendid intelligence and magnificent education they are just as competent to vote as any man in the House."

"Nothing that can be done can stop the progress of women," shouted Mr. Studholme. "You might as well try to dam Niagara with an open slide. Why? Because women have come to the position where they demand this privilege, and they will get it."

Looks to the Future

When Mr. Proudfoot rose to speak he was greeted with general Liberal applause. He said he did not expect favorable treatment from the government



Have You a Piano?

Are you going to ACT, or are you going to keep on putting off your purchase from year to year? Does your home NEED a Piano? Would it not be a different home if it contained a GOOD Piano? Would your children not be the gainers thereby, socially and morally? Will you let us place before you personally a piano proposition unsurpassed in many ways, and in many respects unequalled by any piano house in America? We manufacture THE MASON & RISCH and HENRY HERBERT PIANOS.

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to this particular bill, but expressed his firm belief that the day would soon come when such a bill would pass the legislature. "I am not going to take up the time of the House defending the rights of women. I feel, as all the members of the House, I am sure, feel, that women are not looked down upon, but looked up to with reverence. It is just that reverence that causes many men to object to the idea of women mixing with men in our elections. Women voters in municipal elections can always be counted upon when any question of moral reform is before the electorate."

In R. J. McCormick, of East Lambton, the bill found a friend who was a friend in spite of the fact that he saw danger in it for himself.

"I'm afraid," said he, "that if this came up in Lambton my wife might take the convention and she would be here and me up yonder. We have to look after our own interests. Every living soul in my family are girls, and if I don't say a word on this bill they will want to know why, and I might find myself out of the house. I was wondering if that raise in our salaries had anything to do with this demand for a vote."

Mr. MacKay's Views

Hon. A. G. MacKay pointed out that the bill was in such a form that it could not be passed, and therefore must be treated as a resolution. On that ground he would vote against it. From that he went on to speak in a general way in favor of women voting.

He resented the statement made that women could not enter politics, because they were bad. No man of a clear sense of duty could enter public life without being made better by so doing. In his opinion the granting of the franchise to women could not have anything but an ennobling influence. If the women in England had made nuisances of themselves, they had followed good advice in so doing, the advice of the late Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

It was not a fair argument to say that women did not want the vote because they did not all vote in municipal elections. That was rather a barren privilege. The experience of other countries showed that where women had the franchise they used it almost in as large numbers as the men. He had not heard of a country where the franchise had been once extended to women and withdrawn.

"I think they'll have it in the Old Land in the next two years," declared Mr. MacKay.

Same Work, Same Pay

One result of granting women's franchise would be that women doing the same work as men would get the same pay, as they should. From a democratic point of view the arguments were all on the side of the women. They boasted of the laws being "broad based upon the people's will," and yet men claimed to be the whole people. Women were as much affected by legislation as men.

"The granting of full franchise and giving them the hall-mark of full citizenship," said Mr. MacKay, "will not induce our women to rock the cradle any less frequently or any less intelligently, but more frequently, more intelligently, and more confidently, because she will know that she holds in her right hand a weapon which will protect the future of her child."

Mr. MacKay said that it was a question for the women themselves to decide whether they could do the most good with or without the ballot. If they decided that they could do more with the ballot their request should be granted.

Avoid Haste, Says Premier

Sir James Whitney refrained from a discussion of the general principle of the bill, but devoted himself chiefly to emphasizing the need of a voiding haste or recklessness in dealing with such questions. In the present discussion no evidence had been furnished that there was any general demand for such a change from the people of the province. Such changes, he thought, were the products of evolution. People thought that they were hastening them or murdering them, but they were mistaken. Such things came by the working out of laws which were God's laws. The whole thing was to form public opinion, and public opinion when formed would express itself.

The bill was declared lost on division.

In New Brunswick the women's suffrage bill was defeated by only a majority of three.

It Is For You To Say



Try Blue Ribbon once. Then it is for you to say if you will use it after that. If you find that it is not superior to the tea you have been using you may take the packet back and your money will be refunded. But we know you will like it.

THE INNOCENTS

To make perfect the heaven of mothers
The little children die,
For what care they for the praise of God
Who have sung a lullaby?

The arms that have ached with nursing
Would ache with their emptiness
Were there no little children
To fondle and caress.

And while the saints and angels
Sing loud in adoring throngs,
God hears the mothers and children
Singing their crooning songs.
—Peter McArthur in Ourselves.

THE GRASSHOPPER'S MISTAKE

"Take care, there! I'm afraid you don't see where you are going. You'll get caught in that spider's web the next you know."

But he kept on jumping as carelessly as ever a grasshopper could, and never minded a word I said. Up he would go, without any thought as to how or where he would come down. There was a spider's web in the tall grass just before him.

"Take care," said I, "or you will get into trouble. Don't you see that spider's web?"

He winked at me saucily, and said: "You just attend to your books!" (for I was getting a lesson in geometry). "I guess I know how to keep out of a spider's web!"

The words were hardly out of his mouth when up he went again as heedlessly as ever. A shiver in the web and a bending of the grass told the story. One of his hind feet had caught, and with an awkward curve he had come around to hang with his head downward and his back to the web.

"There!" said I; "didn't I tell you?"

But the grasshopper's pertness was not diminished. "There's only one foot caught," said he; "there are five feet yet. I'll show you. Just see here!" and he turned half-way over and gave a push with his free hind foot, but instead of pushing his other foot free, the one he pushed with was caught, and he was worse off than ever.

"There!" said I again. But he interrupted me, and said, in the midst of another convulsive struggle. "Wait a minute; I have four feet free yet."

But the only effect of his efforts was to get all his limbs entangled in the deceptive snare.

And now was the spider's opportunity. Out he came from his hiding-place and ran backward and forward over the body of his victim, spinning each time a thread that made more fruitless the desperate struggles of the grasshopper. It was but the work of a moment, and every limb of the head-strong, silly grasshopper was bound fast, and a web had been spread so thick over his head that I could not see it at all.

This is a true story, children. I saw

with my own eyes. I did all the speaking, but the grasshopper and the spider did just what I have told you. I am older now than I was then; that was a great many years ago. Since then I have seen children as reckless and foolish as this grasshopper, and have seen their parents and teachers waste their advice, and to as little purpose as I did then.—Well-Spring.

ONLY THE OLD PLAIN PEOPLE
My people are old plain people, the simple and sweet and slow—
Only the old plain people it is so sweet to know.

Only the old plain people,
Toilers of trust and gleam,
Who sow in the open valleys
And reap in the hills of dream.

My people have hearts for trusting, and they are the first and best,
With hearts of the honest feeling for life in a stainless breast.
Only the old plain people,
With labor to do to live,
And nothing but love to offer
And nothing but hope to give.

My people are old plain people who greet in a friendly way
With a wave of the hand saluting, and a merrily sung good-day.
Only the old plain people,
The strength of the world, its trust,
Who are never ashamed of labor.
That it humble them down in the dust.

Who are never ashamed of struggle and worry and grief and care.
But toil with a something noble in tone and twang and air.

Only the old plain people.
My friends that I love to greet
With a ripple of love's good-morning
In a land that is all so sweet.
—Bentztown Bard in Baltimore Sun.

Cold Meat—Relish.—Take any cold meat, cut into small bits and put a layer in baking dish. Then add a layer of sliced onions, one of tomatoes (canned

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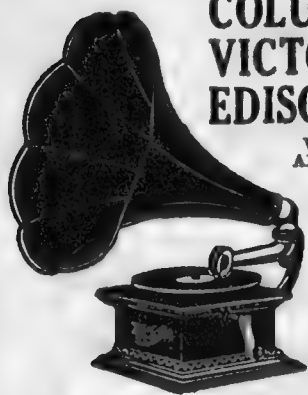
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Edison Outfits with 13 records, \$19.50, \$23.70, \$32.80, \$43.20, \$56.20. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly.

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or raw) then more meat, onions and tomatoes. Fill the dish in this order, season with salt and pepper, moisten with gravy or stock, place cracker crumbs on top and bake one hour or make a crust for the top.

Hot Fomentation.—For a hot water fomentation a much easier way than wringing cloths out of hot water is to fold the cloth to the required size, put it into a steamer and place over boiling water.

A SAD CASE

Dear Isobel:—I am a bachelor. I set my bread pan of dough in my bed to be nice and warm while it was rising and because I was away from home. The dough got very light and ran over the pan and over the side of the bed and filled one of my shoes full and also badly damaged by best trousers. What will take the dough off?

P. S. I always hang up my trousers and put my shoes away right but Jim Pool had them borrowed for a dance and left them on the floor. What would take off that dough?

Yours truly,

BACHELOR CHARLIE.

Midlings, Sask., April 1st.
[Note. A wife would take it off under the circumstances.]

MOTHER'S VERY OWN

I often think that what the average farmer's wife on the prairie needs is to occupy her mind with something outside her immediate surroundings.

She is possibly, indeed probably, from some town or city where conditions of life are altogether different. And to put her as she often is, three or four miles from the nearest women neighbor (and that neighbor even then may be a woman of totally different ideas and inclinations, with whom she can have little in common) and more than likely close on twenty miles from the nearest town, and expect her to settle down without a murmur is hardly fair. She has the children of course, but although a mother's hands may, indeed must, be busy all the time when there are several little folk around, there are plenty of times when her thoughts at least are absolutely her own, and if she can fix



8798.—A Simple but Effective Model.
Ladies' Shirt Waist.

The prominent features of this design are the long shoulder and the "mannish" finish of the sleeve which is set into the armhole without any fullness. The waist is plain over its upper part, and closes under a box plait in front. It may be finished with a low or high collar. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 27 inch material for the 36 inch size.



8894—8884.—A Unique and Stylish Gown.

Composed of Ladies' Skirt Pattern 8884 and Ladies' Waist Pattern 8894.

Blue marquisette with border of Persian colors and pattern was used for this design. The waist is made with a vest outlined by plaited portions, in front and back. The sleeve is cut in one with the waist portions. A tucker (that may be omitted) supplies the under sleeve. The skirt is gored and finished with a tunic. The waist Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The Skirt Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It will require 9 yards of 38 inch material with 1½ yard for the tucker of 27 inch material for the entire gown.

them on something or other, right away from the ordinary routine of her daily life, and think, and arrange, and plan about something not exactly "the trivial round, the common task," not only herself, but her husband, children and all around her will be greatly benefitted by it.

HOUSEKEEPING

Of course it is difficult to outline a system of housekeeping that allots the hours of the day to certain duties. There are always many unforeseen things that come in the day's work especially to the mother of little children and circumstances will often arise and knock helter skelter the most practical system ever devised. Still we can endeavor to plan things out and save steps and time, as for instance: make one trip to the cellar do instead of three. This is easily accomplished by making a little note in your memory of all the things you will need for the time being and bring them all up at once, using a basket if need be. Another thing never try to work in a disordered kitchen, get the little things done and out of the way before attacking any big job, as ironing, baking and the like. Monday, by time honored custom is in most families devoted to washing. Tuesday is ironing day. Wednesday may be taken for mending and putting in needful stitches before laying away the freshly laundered clothes. Thursday and Friday divide between them sweeping and general cleaning, while Saturday is by common consent appropriated to baking, enough in the way of bread, pies and cakes being easily prepared then for the wants of an ordinary household. If one must bake twice a week Tuesday is the better day for the second campaign of this kind.

The ironing can be done while the baking is in progress.

Then, too, in well regulated households the hours for meals are a matter of arrangement. Necessarily these are regulated by the business of the man of the house, by the custom of the place where one lives, and also with some regard to children going to school.

Method and a place for everything with each thing in its place are principles to be adhered to of course as time savers. But the modern inventor has not forgotten the housewife. There are many little contrivances for the kitchen and the home, not very expensive in themselves but invaluable in the amount of time and labor saved. Theodore Roosevelt in his address to farmers says: "It is every whit as important to introduce new machines to economize a woman's labor within the house as it is to introduce machinery to increase the effectiveness of the farmer's labor outside." Of course this does not mean the purchase of every new patented article which some agent brings along. That is often poorer management than doing without altogether. But a little intelligent buying of most needed things will lessen the greater amount of work.

Then again, have we arranged our kitchens in the most convenient way? Could we lessen the distance between the stove and the salt shaker, between the table and the flour bin or the utensils we need in preparing the meals three times a day? Little things certainly, but if they save us even a quarter of a mile of walking each day and a small amount of time might we not better have it.

One may however go to extremes in system and allow the system to run her instead of running it. System is to be our servant not our tyrant. We are very foolish to put ourselves under its control. It is simply an efficient means of aiding us in the work we have to do.

Stockton writes:—"You know the wants and ways of all the members of your household, what little comforts they desire and their hours for pleasure and business. So you are the one to arrange the work in such a manner that it will fit in snugly and comfortably with all these needs and duties and pleasures. For this fact must not be lost sight of—That housekeeping is the art of making a home, it does not consist in keeping a house spotlessly clean or in getting the most work done in a given time or in perpetually making something to tempt the appetite or in straining every nerve to save money. Neatness, industry, good, wholesome cooking and economy all belong to housekeeping but every thing must be made subservient to the grand central idea, so difficult to define even with many words, but so easily understood when expressed in one—Home."

Note:—The above was prepared and read at a Home Economics Society meeting by a girl still in her "teens." It does not seem that the pessimist on the unfashionableness of thorough housekeeping for the present day maid will have "a leg to stand on" after this. When mere girls can put out papers like this, and quote Stockton ad infinitum on housekeeping—we really must feel that the country is fairly safe yet.

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Reciprocity Debate

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

(Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 21, 1911)

The reciprocity debate which began on January 26, nearly three months ago, still drags wearily on. To-night William Wright, of Muskoka, is talking, and from the fact that he is on the opposition side, it is supposed that he is speaking against the agreement, but no one is listening to him and so no one knows for certain. There are just sufficient members in the House to form a quorum, and these are reading, talking or sleeping. Everyone is tired of the debate, especially those who have had their say, and, with the exception of a few members who have prepared speeches and are waiting for an opportunity to get them printed in Hansard so that they may be able to send copies to people at home, everybody would be glad to see the debate brought to a close.

The Liberal members in caucus on Wednesday decided to quit talking after three or four more members, who have had their speeches ready, have delivered themselves, but the Conservatives alone may continue the discussion for some weeks yet. Whether they will do so, however, they have not at present determined. When the Conservative members from the East returned from the Easter holidays at the beginning of the week they brought word that they could "sweep the country" on the anti reciprocity platform, and there is a strong inclination on the part of a large section of the party to block business and compel the government to bring on an election before the reciprocity agreement can be passed. They believe, it appears, that they would be much more successful in persuading the people against reciprocity before it goes into force than afterwards, and so they are anxious for an election.

The debate was resumed when the House met after the Easter holidays on Wednesday by Thos. MacNutt, member for Saltcoats, Saskatchewan, who made an able and interesting speech showing the advantages of reciprocity from the standpoint of the Western farmer. Mr. MacNutt also took up the cudgels on behalf of the Grain Growers' Associations, making an effective reply to the derogatory remarks made by Col. Hughes and other speakers, and showing that far from being a part of the Grit machine as had been charged, the leaders of the associations, as well as the rank and file, were men who had supported both political parties, but who were united in demanding the removal of the burdens imposed upon them by an unjust tariff, and the opening up of the United States market for the disposal of their products. Mr. MacNutt said he had received a large number of resolutions favoring reciprocity, and he recognized the names of the movers and seconders in many cases as being those of Conservatives who had opposed him at the last election. He read a letter from a gentleman who he said took a very decided stand at the last election against himself, in which the writer said:

"You may take it as absolutely certain that reciprocity will carry in Saltcoats riding and generally in the West. I suppose you do not want telling this, but—as an independent—it comes my way differently to the way you get your information. Old-fashioned Conservatives hate like the devil to vote for anything introduced by Laurier, but they are going to gulp Laurier and vote for reciprocity."

Not Party Question

Mr. MacNutt gave other instances to prove that reciprocity was not regarded as a party question by the farmers of the West, and said he did not see why anyone could object to an additional market being obtained for farm products. If the United States market was not satisfactory, it need not be taken advantage of, but as a farmer he believed that it would be a great advantage to the people of the West. It would encourage greater production of certain products which were not now produced to a great extent, but which could be very advantageously produced in the Canadian West. He referred particularly to barley and potatoes, speaking of the usefulness of these crops for cleaning the land, and gave prices of No. 3 barley at Winnipeg and Minneapolis on one day in each week of 1910, which showed that the price ranged from 10½ to 33½ cents higher in Minneapolis for the same grade of barley. He also gave the prices of No. 1 Northern

wheat at Winnipeg and Minneapolis, which showed that in every case the Minneapolis price was higher, the smallest difference being 5¼ cents, and the highest 19 cents, although the grading standard was considerably higher on the Canadian side.

Speaking of horses, Mr. MacNutt said he was a horse raiser in a small way himself, but, as he was in favor of removing the protection from agricultural implements, he could not consistently ask for protection on horses. Personally he was quite prepared to accept the market price under free trade conditions. He did not think the price would be reduced, except on cheap horses, and they must consider the interests of the new settlers who came into the country and who needed cheap horses in order to start farming. He called the attention of the department of agriculture, however, to the fact that practically every case of glanders in the West could be traced to American importations, and he hoped the department would be very careful in the inspection of all horses coming across the line.

Reduce Implement Duty

The amount of the reduction in the duty on agricultural implements was not satisfactory to Mr. MacNutt, and, while he did not advocate that the duty should be entirely removed at the present time, he said he thought it should be further reduced, believing that it would then produce a larger revenue. Figures which he quoted from the catalog of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, showed that the Canadian made implements were sold at a lower price than the United States machines in England, the Massey Harris 5 foot cut binder with sheaf carrier being quoted at £31, and the Deering Ideal 5 foot cut with sheaf carrier at £51-10-0, while the Massey Harris 6 foot cut was £32, and the Walter A. Woods, £32-10-0. In the Canadian West, however, the two machines were sold to the farmers at exactly the same price, and the dealer could buy the Canadian made machine at Winnipeg only 50 cents cheaper than the American machine after the duty had been paid. Referring to a statement that binder twine and cream separators had become dearer after the duties were taken off, Mr. MacNutt said he knew that there was a duty on binder twine he paid 16 and 17 cents a pound for twine, though he could now get a much better twine for 9 or 10 cents. He also knew that a cream separator which in 1897 cost \$110 could now be bought for less than \$80, and there could be no doubt that the removal of the duty from other manufactured articles would cause a reduction in price. They could look forward he hoped to further reductions in the implement duties later on, and, in the meantime, if the farmers were given better markets they could make more money, which would be a stimulus to them to increase their production and they would then be better able to stand paying for what they had to purchase.

Opposed Reciprocity

E. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln and Niagara (Conservative), opposed reciprocity, and said the agreement would destroy, or at least seriously injure, the industry of growing tender or semi-tropical fruits in his constituency. He pointed out that the fruit growers of the Niagara district were under a disadvantage in competing with their American rivals, because owing to a duty of 20 per cent. they had to pay \$34 a thousand for fruit baskets, whereas, the American fruit growers could buy them for \$22 a thousand. He knew one man who was paying \$450 a year more for baskets than he would have to pay under free trade. In addition they had to pay from 15 to 40 per cent. on every article they used, and the fruit growers used and wore out more machinery in one year upon 25 acres than the farmer in the West used in 10 years on 640 acres.

At the close of his speech, which lasted nearly four hours, Mr. Lancaster said it was the longest he had ever delivered in the House, but he was going to oppose reciprocity tooth and nail and as long as he did not break his jaw he could say something more or less about it. Dr. J. W. Edwards, of Frontenac (Conservative) also spoke against reciprocity,

following upon the lines of other opposition speakers.

Helps Dairy Industry

James A. Robb, of Huntingdon, Quebec (Liberal), voiced the opinions of the farmers of Quebec in favor of reciprocity. He spoke chiefly to the effect on the dairy industry, and said that, in spite of the present duties, the farmers who sent their cream to the United States markets netted from 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds of milk more than they could get at Montreal. With free trade in dairy products, he said, Canadian farmers would get from 35 to 39 cents per 100 lbs. more for their milk. At 39 cents per 100, and taking 4,000 pounds as the average annual production per cow, which was a low estimate, this would mean that with access to the United States market the return of the Quebec farmer would be \$15.60 more per cow, or \$312 more profit per year on a herd of 20 cows, which would mean over \$13,000,000 a year to the farmers of Quebec. The farmers of Quebec also knew the value of the American market for horses. Last year the average duty collected on horses shipped into the United States was \$35.90, and the Quebec farmer knew that the Americans who were every day trotting up and down the concessions looking for horses would probably not give him all that \$35, but a fair share of it.

The statement that was made shortly after the announcement of the reciprocity agreement, that the Oliver Plow Co. had, as a result of the proposed reduction in the agricultural implement duties, abandoned its plans for the erection of a plant at Hamilton, Ont., was proved to be without foundation by a letter read in the House of Commons on Thursday, by Hon. Wm. Pugsley. The matter was raised by a question as to certain dredging operations which are being carried out by the government in Burlington Bay in the vicinity of the works of the International Harvester Co. and the Oliver Chilled Plow Co. The letter showed not only that the Oliver Company is proceeding with the erection of the plant, but that it proposes to manufacture at Hamilton for the export trade. The letter was in part as follows:

"Our product in Canada is marketed by the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd. The plans of the Harvester Company for shipping this product to the northwest involve the services of several lake carriers, who will also be benefitted by the completion of the proposed channel. It is estimated that this season's business of the International Harvester Company will require the services of 50 boats—equivalent to 2,000 carloads—for their outbound traffic. Our northwest business during this shipping season will amount approximately to 900 cars, which, at the same ratio, will require 22 boats. Next season this amount will be increased to about 45 boats. This estimate of the size of our plant and the volume of shipment is based upon the assumption that the facilities for water shipment in accordance with the plans which have been submitted to you, can be obtained. It is our expectation and desire upon the completion of these plans to transfer a portion of our large export business from South Bend to the Canadian works, thus augmenting the volume of traffic already mentioned. We have orders on hand at this time for some 30,000 ploughs to be shipped during the present navigation season, and these shipments will be during the latter part of April. Until such time as proper arrangements can be made for water shipments we will be obliged to make shipments by rail.

It may be of interest to you to know that there has thus far been spent upon the plant over \$500,000, that a like investment will be added during the coming year, and that the value of the completed plant, according to plans already under way, will be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. With assurance of our appreciation of the service already rendered our company, and the courtesies extended to the writer on the occasion of his recent visit to Ottawa, I am,

Yours very truly,

R. J. SMART,

Works Manager.

THE GRAIN BILL

(By The Guide Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 21.—The consideration of the report of the committee on the grain bill will be taken up by the Senate on Tuesday, May 2. The bill to incorporate the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was on the order paper of the private bills committee of the House of Commons, on

A Safe Investment

WATERFORD PARK

Just south of Fort Rouge—high and dry—close to Red River and 500 yards from Jubilee Avenue, where 50 more modern houses will be built this spring. A few lots left at ground floor prices. Full particulars and plans to be obtained from

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Friday, but was not reached, and it will probably be considered on Friday, May 5.

RECIPROCITY PASSES U.S. HOUSE

Washington, April 21.—President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats and opposed by a majority of the Republicans, passed the House of Representatives this evening by a vote of 265 to 89. With nearly 200 Democrats in control and their action endorsed by a large body of the Republicans, the bill to put the agreement in force was adopted with no amendments and in almost the identical form in which it passed the House in the last session preceding this session.

The bill seeks to put into effect the formal agreement reached between President Taft and members of the Canadian cabinet for a reduction of the tariff rates on many articles and free trade in many others, across the Canadian border. Added to it by the Democratic leaders is a section which authorizes and requests President Taft to make further efforts to secure still freer trade relations with Canada, in the form of additional reciprocal relations.

Six Day Fight

The passage of the bill marked the close of a fight that had raged in the House for six days. During that time the safety of the measure was at no time threatened; but the Democratic and Republican leaders working for its passage conceded all the opportunity desired by its opponents for debate and protest against it. Following the same policy, amendments were admitted in the House today for almost every section of the bill, and in each case they were rejected by an overwhelming vote, given by the friends of the measure on both sides of the House, on the theory that any amendment would nullify it.

Ten Democrats voted against the bill on passage while 197 Democrats voted for it.

As in the last congress a majority of the Republicans were against it, the party vote being 67 for and 78 opposed.

Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, the Socialist member, voted for it, and Representative Atkin, of New York, who ranks as an independent, voted against it.

Amendments Proposed

The attempt to amend the agreement began with the final reading of the bill at 3 o'clock. The threats of Republicans opposed to the measure to make the Democrats vote against the amendments for free meat, free lumber, and free agricultural machinery were carried out, but as their party leaders declared that any amendment would defeat the whole trade agreement, they cheerfully voted these amendments down.

Attempts to put fresh and canned meats on the free list section of the reciprocity bill were made by Represen-

tatives Martin, Foster, Lenroot and Norris. Representative Lenroot finally proposed the whole Democratic free list bill as an amendment, and although Republican Sherley, of Kentucky, who was presiding, ruled that it was in order, the Democrats stoically voted against it.

The section of the bill relating to free admission of pulp and paper provoked the sharpest discussion, drawing from Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, the statement that it was exactly in the terms agreed upon by the two countries.

"Joe" Cannon Bitter

Former Speaker Cannon bitterly attacked this section of the bill.

"Let's bring Canada down here and surrender the halls of congress to her," exclaimed Mr. Cannon.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, pointed out that any reduction of duties, as proposed in the free list amendments, would violate the relations between the United States and all other countries, as it would give Canadian goods a special preference in the American markets.

"I challenge the statement that we are going to pass the free list bill later on the expectation that it will not become law," said Democratic Leader Underwood in reply to statements from Republican opponents of the reciprocity bill. "The free list will become law, or the Republican Senate that kills it or the Republican president who vetoes it never will be heard from again."

"DEAD AS QUEEN ANNE"

London, April 21.—The House of Commons sat until 3.25 o'clock this morning, a number of opposition amendments to clause 2 of the Parliament bill, restricting the powers of the House of Lords over measures other than money bills, being rejected by substantial majorities, for the most part after the application of the closure. The uncompromising attitude taken by Premier Asquith greatly pleased his followers. An acrimonious duel in personalities occurred at the close of the sitting between Earl Winterton, who was conspicuous for his noisy interruptions, and Home Secretary Churchill. The chairman pointedly warned Earl Winterton, and appealed to the members generally to preserve the decency and dignity of the House. Premier Asquith, in a fighting speech, declared that the government would accept no amendments which would exclude from the clause any class of legislation. The assumption underlying the bill, he said, was that the House of Commons, representing the people, had provided checks on the House of Lords. They were not taking away its veto, but were only limiting its duration and scope. "The veto of the crown is gone," exclaimed the prime minister. "It is dead as Queen Anne. It has gone by disuse. So ought the veto of the House of Lords to have gone."

When the House of Lords turned itself into a permanent partisan ally body of one particular party, continued Mr. Asquith, it became necessary to deal with it by legislation. The Liberal party had received a mandate from the country for the bill, and would use the machinery created by it in this Parliament to carry out the objects the party had at heart.

ELECTRICITY ON FARMS

The announcement made this week that the Ontario government will send a commission to Europe to investigate modern methods in the use of electricity as applied to agriculture, will be favorably received by farmers in the hydro-electric power belt in Ontario. The men selected are P. W. Sothman, chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and W. B. Roadhouse, secretary of the department of agriculture. In addition the government is considering the advisability of selecting an expert from the Ontario Agricultural college to accompany the party. There should be no hesitation on this point. By all means a person thoroughly versed in agricultural conditions in Ontario and the needs of the farmer should be one of the commission. If this is not done farmers will hesitate a bit about accepting the report of a commission composed of persons not thoroughly familiar with their requirements. A commission composed of an electric expert, an agricultural expert and one so well fitted to compile the conclusions reached, into presentable form as the secretary of the department is

should be able to gather in Switzerland, Germany, Italy and other countries where electricity is utilized as farm power, much information that would be of value to Ontario farmers in the power zone. In the countries named, and especially in Switzerland, electric power has been found to be just as effective in helping agriculture as in building up manufacturing industries.—Canadian Farm.

SOCIALISM IN THE STATES

The following Socialist political victories are reported from the United States for the week ending April 15:

Girard, Kan., mayor.
Beatrice, Neb., mayor.
Pasadena, Cal., mayor.
LaPorte, Minn., mayor.
Greenville, Mich., mayor.
Manitowoc, Wis., mayor.
Red Cloud, Neb., mayor.
Curranville, Kan., mayor.
Victor, Colo., full ticket.
Mindon, Mo., "everything."
Rosedale, Kan., alderman.
Altoona, Kan., police judge.
Marshalltown, Iowa, mayor.
Columbus, Kan., alderman.
Muskegon, Mich., alderman.
Krebs, Okla., three aldermen.
Boyne City, Mich., alderman.
Belle Plains, Iowa, alderman.
Wilson, Mich., complete ticket.
Beatrice, Minn., three aldermen.
Rockford, Ill., park commissioner.
Walkerville, Mont., two aldermen.
Greenville, Mich., complete ticket.
Racine, Wis., alderman and justice.
Mechanic Falls, Me., two aldermen.
Neiderland, Cal., full Socialist ticket.
Devil's Lake, S.D., three aldermen.
Arma, Kan., mayor and four councilmen.
Berkeley, Cal., 40,000 population, mayor.

Boyne City, Mich., alderman and supervisor.

Superior, Wis., two aldermen and supervisor.

Colfax, Iowa, alderman and school director.

Fort Scott, Kan., three councilmen and city attorney.

Wymore, Neb., city clerk, treasurer and two councilmen.

Flint, Mich., mayor, three aldermen and three school trustees.

Duncan, Mont., police judge, treasurer and all but one alderman.

Butte, Mont., mayor, treasurer, police judge, and five councilmen.

In Berkeley, California, at the opening of the campaign which lasted but four weeks, Mr. Wilson's opponent ignored the Socialists when he said: "There will be no need of an active campaign; we have only a Socialist running against us."

The Socialist victory is significant from the fact that the city (40,000) is composed of professors, students and the well-to-do middle class people, clerks, mechanics and working men.

Roosevelt was in the city the last days of the campaign and spoke for Wilson's opponent, Mr. Hodgehead, on at least two different occasions.

Apparently the Socialists are a force to be reckoned with in, at least, the civic life of the United States.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Calgary Horse Show

Continued from Page 4

the motor is having an effect on the horse market and the breeding of horses which is distinctly for their betterment. He pointed out that while it might be true that the lighter horse which was formerly bred for driving purposes has been to a large extent replaced by the automobile, the use of the heavy horse for draft purposes has not been materially affected, if it has, it has been for the better.

Secretary's Report

The secretary's annual report stated that great strides had been made during the past year, and statistics were given showing how the entries had increased over previous years, the number being 90 in 1908 and 925 in 1910, while the amount of prize money paid out had increased in those years from \$444 to \$3,734. Part of the work taken up during the year was a strong effort to secure the same transportation rates on exhibits as are in force in connection with agricultural exhibitions, but so far it has been impossible to convince the railway companies to that effect. The financial statement showed a balance on the right side of the ledger for the first time since 1904, and the members were greatly pleased

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thereat. The report concluded with a comparative statement of shipments of horses over the C. P. R., according to figures supplied by Mr. H. C. McMullen, general live stock agent.

NO GENERAL ELECTION


Montreal, April 23.—The Hon. Sydney Fisher, speaking at a reciprocity meeting last night, was asked why the government did not present the question to the electors. Mr. Fisher replied: "Just as soon as you want it you shall have the chance, but we do not propose to disfranchise a great number of people who after the census will have votes. We do not think that the present distribution represents fairly the whole country. It would be a national crime for the

government to dissolve and go to the country just in the face of a re-census and distribution."

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Cream Producing Industry

There is one phase of the agricultural industry to which a large majority of farmers pay but little attention. This is the shipment of cream to the large cities. It is a well known fact that in practically every city on the continent there is, nearly the whole year round, a shortage of cream for butter-making purposes. This is especially true of the cities of Western Canada. In every city of the Prairie Provinces there is always a shortage of both cream and milk. It is with the former commodity that this article will deal.

The first point to be impressed upon the farmer who wishes to ship cream to the city creameries is that he should always ship sweet cream. Heretofore this has not always been practical in Canada on account of the discrimination in railway rates against the sweet cream, the rate for carrying which was much higher than for conveying sour. The recent ruling of the railway commission compels the express companies to carry both grades at the same rate. Butter-fat from sweet cream is worth about three cents more per pound than that in sour cream. Butter-fat from sour cream is, at this writing, worth 28 cents per pound, f.o.b. station, and from sweet cream 31 cents. The advantage of shipping sweet cream is obvious.

Should Test Cream

The shipper should provide himself with a Babcock tester, which he may obtain for five dollars. With this he can ascertain the butter-fat content of his cream. The cream should test from 30 to 35 per cent. butter-fat. If the milk is skimmed any closer than this the separator will not skim clean and carriage is paid on milk which does not count in the reckoning at the creamery. The Babcock tester enables the farmer to know at all times just the grade of cream he is shipping.

But a shipper should not think that the butter-fat content is the only thing which sets the value of his shipment. For some time past the competition for cream has been so strong that the creameries would pay a high price for very poorly conditioned butter-fat. But now they state that they are going to grade all cream shipped to them. By observing care in keeping the cream the highest price per pound of butter-fat may be obtained. That is, all butter-fat will be graded and the better the condition the higher the price that will be paid. Thus it comes into the province of an article on the market page to treat of the methods which should be employed to place the product on the market in the best possible condition.

"Cleanliness" the Motto

In the first place, the farmer should adopt as his motto, "Cleanliness," observe the strictest rules of sanitation everywhere—pails, stables, cows, shipping cans, and above all the separator, should be kept absolutely clean. Unless the milk and cream are kept clean there can be no hope of the cream arriving at the creamery in first class condition. Managers of the leading Winnipeg creameries all state that the cream producing industry of the West was given a severe setback by the misrepresentations of many separator salesmen who, in an excess of enthusiasm over the merits of their respective machines, have informed purchasers that it is not necessary to wash them more than once a day. Every farmer should make it his absolute rule to wash the separator every time it is used, regardless of how small the amount of milk that has passed through.

The milk should be separated—in a clean separator—immediately after milking. The cream should go into a can that has been washed, scalded and aired. This can should then be immersed in cool water and the temperature lowered

to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Then the cream may be mixed with that previously separated, which should also be at the above temperature at all times. Never should warm cream be mixed with the cool batch. The cream should be stirred frequently to keep it at an even consistency.

A Cream Cooler

It is not much of a problem, in this country, to keep the cream properly cooled. Make a water-tight box, large enough to accommodate the cans generally used. Around this place studding of two-by-fours, both at the sides and bottom, and on this studding build another box, not necessarily water-tight. Make also a double cover. Fill between the two boxes with dry mill shavings or sawdust. This forms an insulation from heat. In practically every district of the West the water supply is as cool as 45 or 46 degrees. This is cool enough for keeping the cream. Put water in the inner box to the level of the cream in the cans, put in the cans and put the cover on the box. In the warmest weather it will be found that the water may be left several hours without the temperature rising more than four or five degrees.

The cream shipper should use discrimination in selecting his cans. It is foolish for the farmer who produces a couple gallons of cream per day to invest in ten gallon cans. Cream should be shipped at least every third and, if possible, every other day. Thus the farmer should choose cans that he can fill in that space of time. Also a can should be chosen that is well rounded at all the joints, as it is extremely difficult to keep sharp angles clean. When the cans are emptied at the creamery, they are washed and scalded before being shipped back to the farmer. Many farmers have the idea that this cleaning should be sufficient and that the returned cans are ready for use without washing. This is not the case. The cans come back in warm cars and, in the summer, stand around on hot, dusty station platforms, allowing any bacteria which may have gained entrance to multiply rapidly. Cream put into such cans will sour quickly. Every farmer should make it his invariable rule to thoroughly wash and scald every receptacle he uses for milk and cream. It is the best plan to use cans of a size that can be filled in two days so that shipment may be made that often.

Variation in Tests

Many shippers to city creameries, who do not use the Babcock test on their own cream, are surprised to find the variation in butter-fat content of their shipments. The farmer who tests himself will find that there are great variations in milk from the same cow; many times there is a great difference in the morning and evening milk of the same day. The subject of variation in the test of separator cream was experimented upon last year by the Kansas Experiment station. The results of the work were published in bulletin form. Six causes were given for the variations, any or all of which may occur on any farm, and contribute to the differences that are to be found in the creamery patrons' statements from time to time. The matter of improper reading of tests was not considered among the causes, this being something that can be avoided by exercising proper care. Among the causes of variation are several minor ones, such as that of sudden starting of the separator, difference in quality of morning and evening milk, improper oiling, etc.

The chief six ones, however, and the amount of variation in each case, as determined by the Kansas experiments are as follows:

"1. The temperature of milk makes a

difference of from one to five per cent. in the test of cream at average skimming temperature, greater variation being caused in extreme cases.

"2. The amount of flush water used with average skimming temperatures makes a difference of from one to three per cent., in extreme cases making a difference as great as 10 per cent.

"3. The variation in steadiness of the bowl makes a difference of from two to 16 per cent., depending on the amount of vibration.

"4. The variation of the speed of the bowl causes a difference of from one to 13 per cent. in the test of cream, depending on the variation in speed.

"5. The amount of milk allowed to flow through the separator bowl from one-half to full capacity makes a difference of from one to six per cent., depending upon the divergence from full capacity of the machine.

"6. The amount of acid in the milk causes an irregular variation in the test of cream, depending upon the amount of acid it contains. Where the acid

reaches a high point, .3 to .4 per cent., for instance, and the separator is used continuously for an hour or more, it will eventually clog the same as in the case of cold milk. The cream will then become thicker until the separator is entirely clogged. The extent of the clogging will depend on the amount of acid in the milk and the size of the machine. The higher the acidity and the smaller the machine the sooner the separator will clog."

Markets are Many

The question of the proper market is not a difficult one. The cream producers of Manitoba have a market second to none in Winnipeg. Creameries which supply this big market are located in the city and in Brandon, besides many small creameries at country points. In Brandon there are the Brandon Creamery & Supply Co., Ltd., and a branch of the Crescent Creamery Co.; in Winnipeg, the Crescent Creamery Co. and the Carson Hygienic Dairy Co. All of the above companies are absolutely reliable and can handle all the cream

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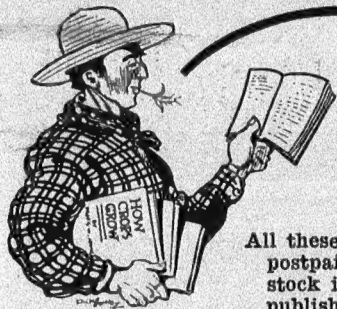
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Good loads of choice butchers sold at \$5.75 to \$5.85, medium choice \$5.65; mixed butchers medium \$4.50 and \$5.25; choice butchers cows firm \$4.50 and \$5.25, and good bulls easier at \$4.25 to \$5. Load of good feeding steers for grass about 1,200 pounds, sold at \$5.75; sheep and lambs unchanged. Hogs unchanged at \$6.15, o.b., and \$6.50 fed and watered.



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All these books will be supplied to readers of The Guide, postpaid, on receipt of price. As they are not kept in stock in The Guide Office, but are sent direct from the publishers, it will require from ten days to two weeks to fill the orders.

Soiling Crops and the Silo

By Thomas Shaw, professor animal husbandry at the university of Minnesota. How to cultivate and harvest crops; how to build and fill a silo; how to use silage. The newest and most valuable of all books for the dairyman. It tells all about growing and feeding all kinds of soiling crops that have been found useful in any part of the United States or Canada—climate and soil to which they are adapted, rotation, sowing, cultivating and feeding. Also about building and filling silos, what to use and how to fill and feed it. Illustrated. 864 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.50**
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Turkeys and How to Grow Them

Edited by Herbert Myrick. A treatise on the natural history of turkeys; the various breeds, and the best methods to insure success in the business of turkey growing. Illustrated. 154 pages. 5x7 inches. **\$1.00**
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Modern Methods of Testing Milk and Milk Products

By L. L. Vanslyke. This is a clear and concise discussion of the approved methods of testing milk and milk products. All the questions involved in the various methods of testing milk and cream are handled with rare skill and yet in so plain a manner that they can be fully understood by all. The book should be in the hands of every dairyman, teacher and student. Illustrated. 214 pages. 5x7 inches. **75c**

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By Rolfe Cobleigh. Every wide-awake farmer wishes to know how to do things, not only the best way, but the easiest and quickest way. There is hardly any end to the ingenious contrivances that inventive men who are handy with tools have devised to save time, money and labor. This new book is simply overflowing with bright ideas along this line. The material has been gathered from all over the country, and it represents the most successful experience and experiments of practical farmers. There are chapters on the farmer's workshop, the tools he ought to have and their uses. Directions are given for making things for almost every conceivable farm purpose, including appliances for the care of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees; gates, fences, appliances for the garden, orchard, woods, house, barns and out-buildings. In every instance there is a clear, complete description, and a picture showing how to make each device or thing mentioned. It is just the thing for the boy or young man on the farm, as it will turn his mechanical abilities in a practical direction. Never before has this subject been presented in a way so easily understood and made so easily applicable to everyday problems. Illustrated. **\$1.50**
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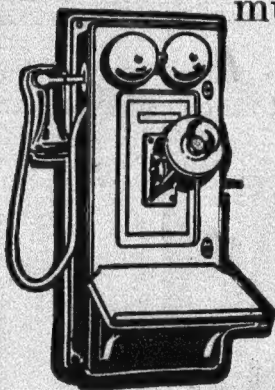
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